INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 67--- BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 18 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Mar.	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929 4 p. m.		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o f Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22207.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
18thMar.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Suez Maru ..	4646	11 Mar.	22 Mar.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	0 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 160 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1873.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribern to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve, Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column, Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1929, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1928.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers; for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1929.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th March, 1929.

31943

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Share Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 26th March, 1929, to the 9th April, 1929, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1928, payable on the 23rd April, 1929, to Ordinary Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on its Register on the 26th day of March, 1929.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th March, 1929.

31960

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Messrs. HASANALLY BROTHERS of the one part and Messrs. MOHAMEDALLY JAFFER SEWJI NATHOO and ALIMOHAMED JAFFER SEWJI NATHOO of the other part in the furniture business under the name and style of Jaffer Sewji Nathoo at 209, Chakla Street, has been DISSOLVED as from the 20th August, 1928, and that the articles of furniture as also teakwood and other articles lying in the show-room and workshop are now offered for sale at considerably reduced prices to finally wind up the concern.

HASANALLY BROTHERS for themselves and as duly constituted attorneys of the said Mohamedally Jaffer Sewji Nathoo and Alimohamed Jaffer Sewji Nathoo.

31952

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sole right of exporting minor forest produce, viz. Timru and Asitri leaves, wax, honey gums, lac and musli, etc. from Banswara State for the year 1929-30.

Tenders must reach Superintendent, Forests, Banswara State, (Rajputana), before 25th March 1929, accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50/- without which no Tender will be considered.

Dated the 10th March, 1929.

SUPERINTENDENT, FORESTS,
Banswara State.

31950

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our clerk K. B. GADEKAR, owing to certain reasons, has been dismissed from our service with effect from 19th February, 1929.

HAJI VALIMOHAMED OOMERBHOY.
Umarkhadi Jail Road, Bombay.

R1509

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the Insurance Companies for insuring Municipal Buildings for one year from the 1st May, 1929, so as to reach the undersigned before 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1929. The intending tenderers should have the properties thoroughly inspected by their Agents before tendering so that there may be no necessity for putting in unnecessary warranties. The tenders should be of ratings to be applied to each building and should mention the premium to be paid on it, keeping in view the present location, uses and condition of the buildings. The statement of the buildings can be had from the Store Keeper. The percentage of discount if any should be clearly stated. No confidential preservation of such rates can be promised.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Date 14-3-29.

31965

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Burning Contract of Coal for running the Municipal Water Works and Drainage Pumping Station during the year 1929-30. The tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the Burning Contract of Coal" and should reach the undersigned before 4 p.m. on Monday, the 8th April, 1929.

Every tender should be accompanied with the prescribed specification duly signed and with Rs. 1,000 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The specification can be had on application from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Date 12-3-29.

31963

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOILERS NON-LOCO. AND PUMPS STEAM HORIZONTAL FOR WATER SUPPLY AT PUNTAMBA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Boilers Non-Loco. and Pumps Steam Horizontal for Water Supply at Puntamba." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

14th March, 1929.

31951

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

REFERRING TO THE NOTICE printed in the issue of 15th March, 1929, inviting tenders for the supply of 70 to 80 pairs of bullocks, it is hereby notified that the date and time of receiving the tenders has been extended to 26th March 1929, 1 p.m. (B. T.), as 25th March, mentioned in the original notice is a public holiday.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay, 16th March, 1929.

31964

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SPEEDING UP THE MUSEUM—DADAR TRAMWAY SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1929, the speed of tramcars running on the main lines between Museum and Dadar Via Girgaum and Kalbedevi, will be increased to a maximum of 18 miles per hour.

Passengers are warned not to board or alight from tramcars in motion.

The Public generally are warned to exercise special care.

C. N. MOBERLY, M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.

Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
18th March, 1929.

31959

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the first floor on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 15th March, 1929.

31956

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 187 of 1926.

BAI WAWOOJIBAI, widow of Chandulal Dadoba Parelkar ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND RAMKRISHNA PARELKAR ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 188 of 1926.

BAI WAWOOJIBAI, widow of Chandulal Dadoba Parelkar ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND RAMKRISHNA PARELKAR ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suits and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings thereon situate at Mahim Agar and Walu Road, Madhali Pakhali, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing G Ward Nos. 3005 (1), 3005(2), 3005(3), 3006, 3019, 1572 and Street Nos. 470, 470A, 470B, 471, 472, 470C to 470F, 484, 484A, 484B and 572 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 472, New No. 4274, Old Survey No. 577, New Survey No. 1684, admeasuring 7135 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East by the property of Kashinath Devji on the West and North by public passage and on the South partly by the property secondly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Antoni Doming and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1104 Lower Parel Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with gardens trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Old No. 376, New No. 4121, Old Survey No. 1|576, New Survey No. 1|2958, Cadastral Survey No. 1104 of Lower Parel Division admeasuring 3346 2|9 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East and South by public passage, on the North partly by the property of Wasudeo Millaji and partly by the Municipal property and on the West by the property of Lakshman Haru Ghaty.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS, DARU, HEMANY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31961

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

The subscription list will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1929, and will CLOSE on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1929.

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and amending Acts.

Authorised Capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. **100** each,

All the aforesaid 10,000 shares are to be issued, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per share **on application; Rs. 50** per share **on allotment.**

The Directors, Agents, and their friends have promised to take up 5,000 shares, which will be allotted in full, leaving a balance of 5,000 shares which are now offered to the public for subscription, and are so offered in order to comply with the requirements of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay.

DIRECTORS.

1. KHIMJI NAGJI KOTHARI, Esquire (*Ex-officio*), (of Purshotam Mathuradas & Co., Ltd.) 80, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, Merchant.
2. MAGANLAL PURBHUDAS, Esquire (*Ex-officio*), (of the Agents' firm, The Presidency Mills Co. Ltd.) Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, Merchant.
3. RANCHHODDAS JETHABHAI, Esquire, (of Ranchhoddas Jeram & Sons), Bhat Bazar, Bombay.
4. MOTILAL KANJI, Esquire, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, Merchant.
5. SHOORJI VALLABHDAS, Esquire, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, Merchant.

AGENTS,
Messrs. RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & COMPANY.

BANKERS.
The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Public Accountants,
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
11-12, HAINES ROAD, BOMBAY.
(*Mill premises of the Company*)

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed with the principal object of carrying on the business of cotton spinners and dealers in yarn, and for that purpose to acquire the Cotton Spinning Mill belonging to The Kilachand Mills, Limited (in voluntary liquidation), consisting firstly of leasehold land admeasuring about 40,035 square yards, secondly of Foras freehold new salt batty land admeasuring about 4,550 square yards, and thirdly of The Bombay Improvement Trust leasehold land admeasuring about 779 square yards, together with the mill and other buildings standing thereon, and the machinery and plant pertaining thereto, comprising about 43,846 spindles, a very large proportion whereof has been installed since 1915, and which mill has been agreed to be purchased from the Liquidators of the said Company by Mr. Khimji Nagji Kothari on behalf of the Syndicate constituted of himself, Mr. Maganlal Purbhudas and Ranchhoddas Jethabhai at the price of Rs. 7,71,000, and is to be taken over by the Company from the said Syndicate at the price at which and on the terms and conditions on which the same has been purchased by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari, and will be paid for in cash out of the proceeds of the present issue.

The firstly mentioned leasehold land is held under a lease for a term of 99 years commencing from 15th June, 1889, at a monthly rent of Rs. 303, and containing a covenant for renewal for a further term of 99 years at the same monthly rent and subject to the same covenants including the covenant for renewal. The thirdly mentioned Bombay Improvement Trust Leasehold land is held for a term of 99 years commencing from 10th May, 1921, at a quarterly rent of Rs. 234, and in respect of which the lease is to be executed by The Bombay Improvement Trust direct in favour of the Company.

The Company's Mill will be worked by electric power to be supplied by The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, under the terms of the Agreement relating thereto entered into between the said Company and The Kilachand Mills, Limited, for a period of 10 years commencing from 4th May, 1923, and the electric installation and equipment will be supervised and maintained by the said Power Company under the terms of another Agreement entered into by the said Company with the Kilachand Mills, Limited, running concurrently with the first mentioned Agreement, and both which Agreements are to be assigned for the remaining portion of the said period by the said Power Company to the Company.

No payment has been or is to be made to the Said Khimji Nagji Kothari or the Syndicate as the promoters of the Company in relation to the promotion and formation of the Company, or the purchase of the said mill, except that the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 paid by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari as earnest and in part payment of the purchase price, and any other sum or sums which may be paid by him or the Syndicate in or towards further payment of the purchase price, as also the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the said purchase and the completion thereof, and the preliminary expenses in relation to the promotion, formation, registration, and establishment of the Company, incurred or to be incurred and payable by him or the Syndicate, and the moneys expended or payable by him or the Syndicate for equipping the said mill and for having the same in a fit and proper condition so as to start the working thereof are all to be repaid to the said Khimji Nagji on behalf of the said Syndicate with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 shares, and no shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than in cash.

The preliminary expenses are estimated not to exceed to Rs. 25,000, and the same are payable by the Company.

The firm of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Company constituted of the said Khimji Nagji Kothari, Maganlal Parbhudas and Ranchhoddas Jethabhai are to be appointed and will act as the Agents of the Company, and any two members of the said firm nominated in writing shall be Directors 'Ex-officio' of the Company.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of every Director other than the Directors 'Ex officio' shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 at least registered in his name, and that the remuneration of every Director, inclusive of the Directors 'Ex-officio', is to be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 50 for each meeting of the Board attended by him, as also such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting may from time to time determine, and that a Director not a 'bona fide' resident of Bombay may receive such extra compensation or travelling expenses as may be allowed by the Directors, and that a Director going or residing out of Bombay on the Company's business or otherwise performing extra services may be paid such special remuneration as may be arranged with him by the Directors.

The following are the material contracts:—

(a) An Agreement entered into with the Liquidators of The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari for the purchase of the cotton spinning mill of the said Company in terms of his letter of offer dated the 20th day of December, 1928, addressed to the said Liquidators and accepted by the said Liquidators by their attorneys' letter dated the 26th January, 1929.

(b) An Agreement to be entered into between the said Khimji Nagji Kothari, Maganlal Purbhudas and Ranchhoddas Jethabhai, the members constituing the said Syndicate and the Company, for the sale of the said mill to the Company in terms of the draft thereof referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(c) An Agreement to be entered into between the Company of he one part and the said firm of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Co., of the other part, appointing the said firm as the Agents of the Company in terms of the draft thereof referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Mr. Khimji Nagji Kothari, Mr. Muganlal Purbhudas and Mr. Ranchhoddas Jethabhai, who are the promoters and among the Directors of the Company are interested as members of the Syndicate on whose behalf the said mill belonging to The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., has been agreed to be purchased from the Liquidators of the said Company by the said Khimji Nagji Kothari and is to be acquired and taken over from the said Syndicate by the Company as hereinabove stated. They are also interested as constituting the said firm of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Co., who are to be appointed the Agents of the Company as hereinabove stated.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every share.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Agreements referred to in this Prospectus may be inspected during business hours at the office of the Solicitors of the Company Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan at any time before the subscription list is closed.

Applications for shares should be forwarded to Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, together with a remittance for the amount of deposit payable on application.

Where no allotment is made, the application money deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay the balance due on shares allotted will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The Share Certificates relating to this issue will be delivered when ready, which will not be later than six months from allotment.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed below the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Forms of Application can be obtained of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Khimji and Company, at the Registered office of the Company aforesaid, or at the office of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors of the Company.

It is intended to apply for a settlement and quotation of the Stock Exchange of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay for the shares forming this issue.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1929.

SHOORJI VALLABHDASS,
KHIMJI NAGJI KOTHARI,
RANCHHODDAS JETHABHAI,
MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS,
MOTILAL KANJI.

31930

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

(1) S. D. SHETHIA & CO., a firm carrying on business as Coal Merchants at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay and (2) SHIVJI DHARAMSEY SHETHIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Benbam Hall Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 12th day of March, 1929, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp by the Petitioners abovenamed, Creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers on the 9th day of April, 1929; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1929.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

31954

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURING WOOLLEN GOODS.

As the injunction prohibiting the sale of the machinery by the High Court having been dissolved on 17th December, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the Empire Waste Utilisation Co., sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of purchasers on the premises of the Elphinstone Woollen Mills at Low Level Road to Elphinstone Road Station:—

Machinery such as cloth dyeing, squeezing, raising napping, quadruple shearing, winding, beaming, milling, warping and blanket whipping machines, 20 looms, waste breaker, "Worthington" steam-pump, etc.

N.B.—Private offers will be received.

The above is on view and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Kasinath Bungalow", Napean Sea Road, valuable household furniture such as Jacobean dining table and chairs, sideboards, bedsteads, Chesterfield suites, writing and wash-hand tables, book-cases, chest of drawers, easy chairs, almirahs, rich glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, meat safe, screens, ice chest, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LECTURER in Biology on a permanent post graded Rs. 100/- to 200/-. M. Sc. preferred. Apply before 31st March to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.

A 31949

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

L 30723A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhoties and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD

T 31922

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

MATHERAN—Fully furnished bungalows for hot season at moderate rent in Savoy Hotel. Central situation. Apply MANAGER, PINTO HOTEL.

C R1501

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirrapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Gulamalli Hasonji and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage dated 28th day of July 1920 and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January 1922 both made between the said Gulamalli Hasonji of the one part and the Hon. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October 1922 and made between the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 22nd, day of March 1929 at 4-30 P.M (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Chakla Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing according to the Collector's records 393 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 654 and 1512, New No. 6336, Old Survey No. 927. New Survey No. 2825 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2115 (2) Street Nos. 157—167.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee, at their office 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, "Jehangir Wadia Building", or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Ramzan Gulamhoosein, the deceased Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of July 1922 and made between Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part and Further Charge bearing date the 14th day of November 1922 and made between the said Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and the said Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part, Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1/4033 and New Survey No. 1B/20 and Cadastral City Survey No. 913 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G. Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A ROMANCE OF INDIA AND THE TAJ MAHAL.
SHIRAZ
Featuring the Film Star
SEETA DEVI
Supported by an all-star cast, including
ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, CHARU ROY and HIMANSU ROY.
The Whole Standing Army of Jaipur State—
An Oriental Slave Market—
A Fierce Fight between Bandits and a Desert Cavaran and the Love of a Man for a Woman—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
"THE EXCLUSIVE HOME OF SYNCHRONISED AND TALKING PICTURES."
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE HEAR
THE LAST WARNING
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION IN 8 REELS.
Picture of 1,000 Thrills with an all-star cast, including—
LAURA LA PLANTE
Synchronised with MOVIETONE sound effects and talking!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWO SHOWS DAILY
6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
SANTORO'S
World Famous
ITALIAN MARIONETTES
Assisted by the
ITALIAN OPERATIC SINGERS
Popular Prices Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, As. 9.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun., Thur. & Fri. at 3-30 p.m.
The Hercules of the screen
EDDIE POLO
IN
"HANDS UP"
A Modern Mystery Melo-drama with the sting of new thrills and new chills in an underworld of crime, crooks and craft.
Also showing
2 Reels LARRY SEMON Comedy.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.
"Weather over cotton belt—Quiet Cool. Moderate Rain East Belt. Forecast generally favourable".

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York March 16.

March	21.06
May	21.06
July	20.55
October	20.50
December	20.45
Middling Spot.	21.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York March 16.

May	20.38
July	20.43
Middling Spot	20.14

NEW YORK. STATISTICS.
New York March 16.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to The Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool: March 16.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.80
Scinde, Fine	8.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.30
Bengal, Good	7.55
Bengal Fully Good	7.80
Bengal Fine	8.05
Oomra, Good	8.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45
Oomra Fine	8.75
Broach, Fully Good	9.35
Broach, Fine	9.60
Broach Superfine	9.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool: March 16.

March	18.50
May	18.76
July	18.90
October	18.94
November	19.08
December	19.52
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.45

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 16.

Silver.—Market Closed Quietly Steady.	
Spot	28—7/8
Forward	25—7/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool: March 16.

	Opening	Closing
March	10.80	10.86
April		10.90
May	10.91	10.97
June		10.95
July	10.92	10.98
August		10.93
September		10.87
October	10.77	10.82
November		10.80
December		10.80
January	10.72	10.78
February		10.76
March		10.76
Middling Spot		11.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool: March 16.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 16.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 16.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.45-3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/4
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95
T. T. Madrid on Londo	31.60
T. T. Milan on London	92.69
T. T. Berne on London	25.23
T. T. Paris on London	124.27
T. T. London on Prague	163.81

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York March 16.

Demand Bills	484.81

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 16.

Cottonseed, Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.	Bombay, ton,	£8:11:3
Castorseed, Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.	Bombay, ton	£18:5.0
Rapseed, Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.	Toria, ton,	£18:15:9

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 16.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/-41/2 April Delivery, Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28 10-1/2 May/Aug Delivery, Sellers.
London, March 16.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:15:0 Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:0:0 Apl/May S'ment, Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York March 16.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No 7, Quality), Spot 17-7/8

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)
Saturday, March

The American market this week was active and fluctuated both ways although at the close it is only 2 points higher than last week. Early, the market advanced on speculators buying, short-covering and favourable conditions in dry goods market. Later, the market declined on speculators liquidating and Wall Street selling. In the last two days of the week the market in the earlier part of the day remained high, but at the closing time came near the preceding day's closing price on realising and the action of the speculators. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 21.44 on the 9th instant and the lowest 21.05 on the 12th instant, the range for the week being 39 points.

Textile Merchants' report for February shows production 292,873,000 yards, sales 116.3 per cent. and deliveries 105.5 per cent. of production, unfilled orders 7.2 per cent. increase and stocks 4.2 per cent. decrease. U. S. Mills consumption during February has been 598,000 bales against 668,000 bales in January and 574,000 bales in February last year. The total Mills consumption to the end of February amounts to 4,049,000 bales against 4,199,000 bales during the same period last year.

In our local market the week was interspersed with holidays, Broach April-May closing Rs. 3 higher. Early, the market advanced in sympathy with the rise in America, but later eased on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling. The Japanese exporters and Option-dealers have been buyers. Towards the close, however, the market firmed up on buying by Bazar operators stimulated by higher Liverpool advices. The highest rate for Broach April-May touched during the week was Rs. 376 on the 11th instant and the lowest Rs. 371 1/4 on the 14th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 4 3/4. Yesterday's closing rates at 5-30 p.m. are:—Broach April-May Rs. 374 3/4; Broach July-August Rs. 382 1/2; Oomra March Rs. 328; Oomra May Rs. 336; Bengal March Rs. 273 1/2; and Bengal May Rs. 282 1/2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September, 1928, to 14th March, 1929, are 1,926,354 bales against 1,911,983 bales last year and Exports total 1,443,940 bales against 951,812 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 293,670 bales against 439,955 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 14th March is estimated at 1,085,582 bales against 880,089 bales same time last year.

The position of the market is uncertain, the market being still in the hands of speculators, but it would appear on close observation of the telegrams and the movement of prices during the last two days that the speculators and the professionals are selling out. The consumption no doubt has increased and the recent heavy rains in certain sections have interfered with and delayed the farm-work, yet these factors have been discounted in the present rise in the price level which is generally considered as remunerative to the farmer. Besides these excessive rains will benefit the soil later. Also, on every advance long liquidation is reported to be in evidence. In these circumstances, we do not think it advisable to follow the advance but are rather of the opinion that the market should react and would therefore reiterate our last week's advice of making sales of Broach-July-August here round current and higher prices.

LINSEED.
London, March 16.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £15:13:3 Mar/Apl S'ment. Hull Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay ton, £19:2:6 Mar/Apl S'ment, Buyers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb 44/3 April S'ment. U. K. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb 43/6 Mar/Apl S'ment, Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/- Arrived Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
Run 20th March, 1929
Distance One Mile
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Run 22nd March, 1929
Distance 4 miles 856 yards
Starting prices executed on the above and on All Principal English Races.
Totalizator Commissions Accepted on all Indian Races.
Send for weekly free list and English Football Coupons
J. B. Beattie & Co.
Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore Nr. : : CALCUTTA
Telegrams: HANDICAP.

PUMPS

AND

PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

YOU CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them: These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED·WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Cotton Working into Extremely Strong Position

STAGE FOR BIG BULL MOVEMENT

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs Newall and Clayton dated Liverpool Feb. 26:—

The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest	Lowest.
Tuesday, 19 Feb.	10.35	10.32
Wednesday, 20 Feb.	10.33	10.31
Thursday, 21 Feb.	10.33	10.30
Friday, 22 Feb.	10.36	10.33
Saturday, 23 Feb.	10.39	10.36
Monday, 25 Feb.	10.38	10.35

The May delivery is to-day quoted at 10.55d. against 9.89d. on the same day last year.

After several weeks of general inactivity the market has at last begun to respond to the growing strength of its technical position, and prices on the week show an advance of around a farthing per lb. For some time liquidation of the March delivery, both here and in New York, has supplied sufficient contracts to meet the steady trade demand, but now that this is about completed, sufficient offerings can only be attracted by an advance in prices.

There are signs now of the trade showing some concern with regard to future supplies. The maintenance of a high rate of mill activity in all the important consuming countries, except Germany, is necessitating a revision of ideas on the subject of this season's world requirements of American Cotton, and it is now being realised that if between 15 1|4 and 15 1|2 million bales pass into consumption the carryover next July will not be much larger than four million bales. Such a quantity is only about three months' supply at the present rate of world consumption, but as there is a large proportion of undesirable Cotton in the past crop, it can be readily appreciated that this prospective surplus is barely sufficient to cover spinners' requirements before the new crop affords relief.

For the past two seasons consumption has gained considerably on production, and the world reserves, which were built up by the three good crops of 1924, 1925 and 1926, have now virtually disappeared. Cotton is now working into an extremely strong position, and the stage is set for a big bull movement, which is sure to materialize on the first implication of damage or deterioration to the new crop. In fact, the more closely the present situation is analysed the more probable it appears that for some months to come, i.e., until an adequate production from the new crop is assured the large supply of contracts which will be taken by the trade must be furnished either by speculative holders or by others willing to sell short, as the balance of unhedged Cotton in the South is now negligible. But is it likely that speculative holders will lose confidence and liquidate unless the entire supply situation in prospect later on is fundamentally changed by an unexpectedly good start of the new crop? Is it likely that bears will adopt an aggressively short position with the prospect of a big advance on the first crop scare?

We continue to favour the long side of Cotton.

NEW CROP OUTLOOK.

As yet there has been no definite crystallization as to the probable Cotton acreage this Spring. The general opinion favours some increase, due to a feeling that the price at which the South has marketed last year's crop so freely should prove high enough to promote increased plating. At the same time it is realized that in the Eastern States yields per acre were small and returns discouraging in many sections. It is therefore expected that east of the Mississippi there may even be some decrease, and it appears likely that less fertilizer than last year will be employed. The Central Belt is expected to just about maintain last year's acreage, and the expectation of a general increase is therefore based chiefly on the outlook in the West and in California, where more new land will probably be brought into cultivation.

The first U. S. Government acreage estimate will not be available until early in July, so that in the meantime opinions will be mainly guided by estimates from private sources.

The weather recently in the Belt has been very unsettled and farm work generally is reported to be rather backward, but it is not too late for this delay to be made good. The soil is stated to be in excellent condition and the good winter rains have put season into the ground over the greater part of the Belt. Excessive rainfall and weevil damage in the Central and Eastern Belts or a drought in the Western States are considered to constitute the greatest potential dangers to this year's crop.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—A fairly large business in dhooties was done last week for India, and a rather increased turnover in fancy cloth has been done for outlets generally. The enquiry for piece goods has been well maintained, but producers have found it difficult to arrange business as most of the bids from abroad were too low for acceptance. American yarns have been in quiet but steady request, but Egyptian numbers met with a limited off-take.

Germany.—Textile trade still suffering from a period of depression and prospects not bright for an immediate improvement.

France, Italy and Japan.—Demand well maintained and mills still working at a high rate.

America.—Cloth sales close to current very large production although the pressure of output is tending to a further slight contraction in mill margins.

Garside reports that in consequence of the rapid movement of Cotton from the interior this season the stock remaining on plantations at the end of January was only about 1,675,000 bales against 1,782,000 bales on the same date last year and 1,823,000 bales for a year ago, although the total country supply in America, including plantation stocks, on 1st August last, plus ginnings, was 14,619,000 bales against 13,156,000 bales last season and 13,778,000 bales for a year ago. With only 11 per cent. of crop still on plantations at the end of January future hedge selling resulting from sales by farmers is now a small factor.

STATISTICS.

The quantity of Cotton brought into sight last week is given as 198,000 bales, against 167,000 bales at the same time last year. The visible supply of Cotton for the world shows a decrease of 167,000 bales against a decrease of 161,000 bales at the same time last year. Of American there is a decrease of 101,000 bales against a decrease of 125,000 bales last year. The world's spinners' takings are given as 299,000 bales against 292,000 bales at the same time last year.

The quantity of Cotton cloth and yarn exported from Liverpool during the week ending 25th February, 1929, is given as follows:—Cloth 40,599,000 square yards; Yarn 152,000 lbs.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b Spot 1/0-1/8 Sellers.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/12, Highest Rs. 53/2/6, Closing 53/2

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/10/9, Highest Rs. 4/11/3, Closing 4/11/1-1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/6, Highest Rs. 54/8/6, Lowest Rs. 54/5, Closing 54/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,

C. & F. Calcutta,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/3
Oct/Dec, per cwt, 12/4-1/2

C. & F. Bombay,
July/Sept, per cwt, 12/4-1/4

C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept, per cwt, 12/5

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-3-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.921 inches (.005 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees (3.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0.

Greater Safety

Dodge Brothers Victory Six is deliberately designed and built to increase the margin of safety in motoring.

Its lower center of gravity reduces sidesway and the tendency to skid. It helps the car to hold the road at high speed, and improves the effectiveness of the Victory's hydraulic four-wheel brakes.

The Victory's *double* body walls are made of pressed steel stampings, welded into a rigid unit and securely bolted to the chassis frame.

Passengers enjoy extra protection, plus the added comfort of silent coachwork, free from squeaks and rattles.

Dodge Brothers complete line of passenger vehicles includes the Standard Six, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.

Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.

16, New Queen's Road. - - - - - - - BOMBAY

Branches:—LAHORE, AMBALA, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

The VICTORY SIX

BY DODGE BROTHERS

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 13

Heavy Goods.—Except for some small lost for the nearer deliveries there has been very little business reported during the week. The forward positions have been neglected, and rates have eased off without attracting any business. We close quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for July and early August at Rs. 37/0/0; D. W. Flour Bags for March at Rs. 56/4/0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 44/12/0 to Rs. 44/8/0, for March at Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/12/0, for March/May at Rs. 44/12/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/8/0 to Rs. 49/0/0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) for March at Rs. 52/0/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for October/December at Rs. 56/0/0 for the Colonies.—Wodpack for March at Rs. 2/3/3.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 44/12/0 to Rs. 44/8/0, for March at Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/12/0, for March/May at Rs. 44/12/0, for July/March at Rs. 43/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 43/12/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/8/0 to Rs. 49/0/0.

Hessians.—The market opened steady, but in face of the continued lack of demand there has been an easier tendency throughout the week. There have been some sales of Wheats for the earlier positions, and a little covering in near 11 porters, but forward business has been very limited and confined chiefly to secondhands and bazaar operators, until towards the close when a line of 9 porters for October/March was sold by a mill to the bazaar. The market closed quet.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 16-9-0 to 16-7-0.

40"—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16/3/0 to Rs. 16/4/0 to Rs. 16/2/0, for July/September at Rs. 16/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 15/0/0.

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co

The Original and Leading Firm of

Occulists & Opticians

71, Esplanade Road,

Opp. The Bombay Club,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. GANGMEN'S STRIKE

—:o:—

Blacklegs Imported from Famine Stricken Areas

MEN'S RESOLVE TO STAND FIRM

Mr. S. H. Jhabhvala, the Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, writes:—

"It is now four days that the gangmen of the B.B.& C.I. Railway have downed tools, and there is as yet no prospects of an early settlement of the strike. While on the one hand the strikers are holding meetings at various centres in the line and reiterating their decision to fight the issue to a finish, the Railway authorities are striving every nerve to break the strike by importing still more blackleg labour. Special huts have been erected at Andheri to house these new recruits who come from Marwar, Rajputana and famine-stricken districts of Northern India.

It seems from enquiry that the men were kept in the dark about the nature of the work they had to do as blacklegs. They have now come to realize their true position as a result of a demonstration and the peaceful propaganda of the strikers so most of them are demanding that they should be forthwith sent back. Of course it is impossible for them to go till the Company makes the necessary arrangements. It is reported that disease and sickness are rampant among these miserably-paid blacklegs. Henee their Colony at Andheri is likely to become the grave menace to the health of the locality. Moreover as Andheri is one of the important centres where the strikers meet, it is feared that strikers and the blacklegs which may increase the bitterness and thus prolonging the dispute with its consequent hardships not only to poor workers but also the general public.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS AND SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENTS

—:o:—

SIR EBRAHIM'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. DAVAR

The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Saturday. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolla, Kt., presided and gave away the prizes to the winners of the athletic sporting events and the successful students in the College. A programme of music and songs was successfully gone through by the students. Exhibitions of physical feats by the students were highly appreciated by the spectators.

Principal Davar after requesting Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolla to take the chair presented the report for the year 1928. The report stated that that was the 28th year of the existence of the College. In the year 1928 the College made all round progress. The total enrolments of the year were 300 to which when the second year students were added the total strength of the College was over 450.

Sir Ebrahim after distributing the prizes, made a few observations on the report and congratulated Prof. Davar for showing many good results of the College. Davar's College of Commerce, he opined stood for strenuous efforts and successful achievements.

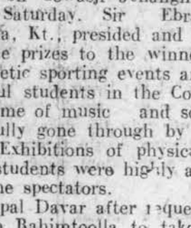
KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT

LONDON, Mrach 16.

A Bulletin states that the King is steadily though slowly regaining hralth. Improvement is definite in strength vigour and appearance. The weather is restricting opportunities of going outside the house. Ray therapy treatment is continuing.—Reuter.



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PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

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HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

SEQUEL TO FRACAS IN NEW CHINA MILL

—:o:—

INQUEST OVER PATHAN WATCHMENS DEATH

The Bombay City Coroner concluded on Sunday the adjourned inquests concerning the death of three Pathans in a fracas which took place in the New China Mill, Sewree on January 18.

The deceased persons were (1) Wallidad Khan Attaulla, aged 24, (2) Abdulla Jamdad, aged 32 and (3) Abdulwalled Syed Jalal, aged 28, all employed as watchmen in the mill.

Abdul Rehman Syed Ahmedshah, lately a watchman in the China Mill giving evidence stated that he was an eye-witness to the riot which took place in the Mill on January 18 at about 9 in the morning. Witness was talking with the deceased outside the Manager's room when a large number of workers entered the Manager's room. Witness did not know whether they interviewed the Manager. Sometime later they rushed out of the room and attacked the Pathans. Witness himself was injured and was admitted in the K.E.M. Hospital. One of the Pathans died on the spot while two others died in the hospital subsequently witness was unable to identify any of his assailants.

MANAGEMENT'S EVIDENCE.

Ratanshaw Edalji Madan, the Manager of the Mill deposed that on January 17 the workers in the Mill came to him in a deputation praying that the watchmen should be dispensed from service as some Pathans had created trouble with regard to the oil strike. Witness promised to represent their grievances to the Agent but pointed out that the Pathans had no concern with the work inside the Mill.

To the jury witness stated that he had no authority to dismiss watchmen.

Witness heard on the 9th that the watchmen were unexpectedly attacked and three of them were killed.

Deputy Inspector Robert Paul attached to the Bhoiwada Palice Station deposed to the fact that he arrested 21 persons from the mill in connection with the riot.

While returning a verdict of death owing to injuries sustained in the riots, the jury found that all the suspects except Nos. 2 and 18 being present in the riot were liable under Section 302 taken with 149 of the Indian Penal Code.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Sunday on the body of an unknown Hindu aged 28. Evidence showed that the deceased while trespassing the railway lines near Grant Road B. B. & C.I. Railway was knocked down by a train. He received serious injuries and died on the spot.

LABOUR COMMISSION PERSONNEL

—:o:—

ANSUYABEN'S DENIAL

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 16.

Interviewed Srimati Anusuyaben said that there was no truth in the statement appearing in the press that she has been offered, by the Government of India(the membership of the Labour Commission.—A. P.

EMPLOYER'S DELEGATE TO LABOUR CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, March 16

It is understood that Mr. P. Mukherji and Mr Chandu will also be advisers to the Employer's Delegate to the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.—A. P.

"GOVERNMENT'S SOMMERSAULTS"

—:o:—

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

BANDRA CITY FATHERS UP IN ARMS

BANDRA March 16

The adjournal General Meeting of the Bandra Municipalty was held in the Municipal Town Hall yesterday evening when Khan Bahadur Antia presided, as the President Mr. Leo Rodrigues being interested in the suit in past could not preside. The gallery was full with visitors.

The subject before the house was of great importance as it involved larger issues between the rights of the Government on the one hand and of the Municipality on the other hand in dealing with public passages within the jurisdiction of the Municipality. The subject of this adjourned item was that the Government in 1922 had sold off a small public gully situated in City Survey Nos. 24 and 26 in Bandra. The Municipality contended that the said strip of land being public vested in the Municipality.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai opened the discussion and dwelt at length on the various aspects of the case. He opined that the Government had no legal basis in selling away the said strip of land which under section 63 of the City Municipalities Act vested in the Municipality. The then collector, of the Bombay Suburban Districts might have thought that the power of disposing of such lands which were not the property of any individuals was conferred upon him by section 37 of Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, but the Collector must have apparently forgotten the provise in the concluding portion of the said section which laid down very clearly that the Government could not sell such lands on which the public had the right of the way.

Mr. Desai in further support of his argument quoted from the judgment of Chief justice Marten who in a similar case in the Bombay High Court had reversed the judgment of the lower courts of Andheri and Thana and had definitely ruled that the Government had no legal right in selling away such strips of lands which essentially vested in the Municipalities.

GOVERNMENT'S SOMERSAULTS.

Proceeding further Mr. Desai Vigorously criticised the most surprising attitude and uncertain mind of the Government as was evidenced from the various somersaults the Government had taken in dealing with that question. First of all, the Collector in 1924 said the land was public and therefore no encroachment will be allowed. A little later, the collector changed his opinion and ordered the land to be sold to one neighbour who seized the opportunity and took possession of the land. A little further the other neighbour complained to the Commssioner of the Suburban Division who in turn cancelled the order of the Collector and said the strip was Government public passage. And finally the purchaser preferred an appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Revenue Department thereupon cancelled the order of the Commissioner and restored the Collector's order of confirming the sale. That was a strange concatenation of reversal of orders of subordinate officials by higher officials. This was enough in the opinion of Mr. Desai to show that the Government had no definite conception of the matter, whether the land was public or private or Government.

The Government had now said Mr. Desai sold away a small strip of land, and it was probable that in near future, quoting that as a precedent the Government must sell away some other public high way. "Was the Municipality prepared to tolerate such unwanted intereference from the Government" asked Mr. Desai. "Every right-thinking Municipal Councillor," he added "must resent such arbitrary action of the Government and fight for vindicating truth and justice. Those who argue that the Municipal funds need not be wasted in defending this suit of a petty nature, must remember that it is the principle that is to be established."

Prof. J. F. R. D' Almeida further supported the original proposition of defending the suit and traced the whole matter from its very start to the finish.

The meeting was again adjorned as the discussion of this item was not finished.

B. S, P. C. A.

BOMBAY, Mar. 14.

During the month of February last, the Society employed in all 45 Agents, of these, 4 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 36 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 829 individuals during the month. In 730 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 45 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 45 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 15 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 8 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 71 in all.

224 animals were treated as Out-Patients by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

The two Agents appointed at Bandra successfully prosecuted 38 cases of cruelty, all of whom were convicted and fined Rs. 99 in all.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Marten, Sir Prabhashannat Pattani, Mr. C. V. O. Meysey-Thompson and Miss Meysey-Thompson lunched at Government House, Bombay, on [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Demonstration of the Telautograph at Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 10-40 a.m., H. E. Governor attending.

Mombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Entertainment in aid of Women's Rescue Home, Esplanade House, Daudby Road, 4 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of the Grant Medical College, College Anatomy Theatre, 5 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

TUESDAY. March 19.

Election of Fellows to the University of Bombay by City Municipalities and District Local Boards.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G.I.P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Laying of foundation-stone of the Extension of Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital by the Governor, Lamington Road North Jeetha Street, 5-30 p.m., Lady Sykes will be present.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: "Times of India" vs. St. Xavier's College, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Bombay University vs. Customs, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Variety Concert in aid of the Happy Home for the Blind, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY. March 22.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Annual General Meeting, Committee Room, Secretariat, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, March 30.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterje to preside.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notification column.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

Public Lectures on Folk-Songs of Gujarat and Kathiawar: The fifth of the above Series of public lectures in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow (Tuesday) the 19th March, 1929, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by a known Scholar of Kathiawar—Mr. Jhaverchand K. Meghani, B.A., on "Lyric Songs and Songs of Wit and Humour." The lecture will be illustrated by Songs sung by the lecturer. All are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi on Wednesday at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society will be held on Friday, 22nd instant at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Committee Room on the first floor at the Secretariat, Fort, when Lady Sykes will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Lorenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Tymeric" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 18th inst.

SAKINABAI DISPENSARY

Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary: The total attendance for the mouth of of February was 3897 out of which 510 were males, 1659 were females and 1718 were children.

NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

The foundation-stone of the Extension of Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, at Lamington Road North, Jetha Street, will be laid by Sir Frederick Sykes to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. when Lady Sykes will be present.

UNVEILING OF BUST OF DR. SHIRWALKAR.

The bust of late Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar will be unveiled on Friday (22nd inst.) at 5-40 p.m., in the Main Lecture Theatre of G. S. Medical College, Parel by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

A public meeting of women will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, on Saturday (the 23rd inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Ladies will

Under the Clock

[BY TWINKLE]

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1929.

Sir Denis Bray having no case for Government to put up in his defence of the vacillating official policy in the matter of bringing the North-West Province into line with other Provinces as regards the "Reforms" grew rhetorical, etymological and historical in his speech in the Assembly in Friday. That is the art of the orator who knows how to spin out a pleasant thread of high-falutin sentiment.

* * * *

But the Foreign Secretary elected to be provocative as well as rhetorical. He remarked "Divide and Rule were the words that came to thoughtless lips". Yes, but what of the thoughtless policy of people who in their short-sightedness imagine that divide and rule alone can continue to secure their effective grip on the subject portion of their Empire?

* * * *

Sir Denis Bray would have us believe that Britain's policy was different from Rome's. He observed "Divide and Rule might have rung true on cynical lips on the streets of Rome. To-day they sang wholly false because they were false to the ideas and ideals which sprang from English thought and literature and from the very fibre of the English language itself".

* * * *

A clever manipulator of words like Sir Denis Bray should know what he is talking about but it is far too risky an experiment on his part to ask Indians to believe that English thought, literature and the very fibre of the tongue remain innocent of the of divide and rule.

* * * *

It is only British Imperialist cism" which can prompt anybody to make this experiment.

* * * *

So patently absurd, illogical and provocative was the attitude taken up by Principal Shirras in the recent Gujarat College episode that I thought he would not find a single supporter in such a responsible body as the Senate of the Bombay University.

* * * *

I was mistaken. It does contain Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. This gentleman's ideas of discipline and dealing with students have a Mussolini aspect. Il Duce must invite him to Rome to usher in an era of educational reform.

* * * *

There was linguistic trouble recently in the House of Commons. A Welsh member spotted it out and immediately insisted matters being set right.

* * * *

He noticed in the reply to a question addressed to the Post-Master General that a Welsh village was spelt as—

Llanfairpwllojwyngill-gogereh —wyrdnrobwll-Mandyselegogoch.

* * * *

He protested that "the two syllables of the name of the village were placed in the wrong order".

No information is yet available that the wrong has been righted.

* * * *

Joe:—"My dear, it is no use your looking at those new hats. I haven't more than half a-crown in my pocket".

Mrs. Joe:—"You might have known, Joe, when we came out that I would want to buy a few things".

Joe:—"I did."

GOVT MAIL ROUTE TO CUTCH VIA JAMNAGAR

—:o:—

INCREASED FACILITIES

Upto October 1927 the length of the Cutch State Railway was only 37 miles, between Bhuj and Tuna Bandar, from November 1927 a line—16 miles in length—has been constructed from Anjar (a station between Tuna & Bhuj) to Kundla and opened by His Excellency the Viceroy. The opening of Kundla has enhanced the facilities of the Cutch going passengers to a very great extent.

Mail trains run between Bhuj and Kundla Port from the 5th January last from which date the steamer touches at the new Port where a jetty has been provided. The Government Mail route to Cutch is via Jamnagar and this is the proper route for all traffic to and from Cutch. Up till recenly there were certain difficulties in the development of this route but these are now entirely removed. Formerly passengers at Tuna had to depend on the tides for embarking and disembarking; but Kundla being provided with a floating jetty, the mail steamer from Jamnagar is able to come right up thus obviating the necessity of passangers having to travel from the shore to the steamer and vice versa in small country boats which presented great difficulty especially when the weather was rough. In fact the tide was so low that passengers had to be carried on the backs of coolies.

As the incoming and outgoing of the steamers is now independent of the tides, it has been made possible to run the steamer according to a fixed time table connecting with the Bombay Mail, and passenger trains to and from Jamnagar, leaving there at 5-45 p.m. Apart from these landing facilities, the Railway fares on the Cutch State Railway have been reduced by nearly half and return tickets for upper and lower class tickets available for one month have been introduced at a fare and a half.

A new extension of 21 miles from Warsamedi to Bhachau is under construction and is expected to be completed before long, thus doubling the original length of the line within 2 years. The Bhachau extension will bring the remote Vagad district of Cutch in touch with the more advanced areas of Anjar & Bhuj and considerably help cultiavtors in disposing of their produce at favourable rates.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The following office-bearers of the Managing Committee have been elected for the current year:—

President:—Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai.

Vice-President:—Sheth Amthalal Jumakhram.

Treasurer:—Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.

Hon. Secretaries:—Sheth Shaivlal Chhotalal and Durlabhji Mathavji.

Strockholm.—Duke and Duchess of York have arrived at Trelleborg after five hours crossing of Baltic by train-ferry from Sassanitz.—Reuter.

Teheran March 16—Sir Denuison Ross was granted a special audience by the Shah this morning.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCITY.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, on the ground floor of the Secretariat, on Friday (the 22nd inst.) at 5-45 p.m. The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association (Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort) on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Annual Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for 1928 as submitted by the Council, and to appoint Scrutineers to report to the President the result of the votes for election of office-bearers.

GENERAL MEETIG OF EX-STUDENTS.

A general meeting of the ex-students of the Imperial High School is convened to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the School Hall to adopt the Report of the Provisional Committee appointed to draft Rules and Regulations for the formation of the Old Students' Association. All old students are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

The 4th annual general meeting of the Bombay Legal Aid Society will be held at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, at the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road on Wednesday, the 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THE HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Tardeo, Bombay 7, celebrates its All-India Day for the Blind at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 5-30 p.m. when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S., the President of the Bombay Municipality, presides. All admissions are free. Special accommodation is made for ladies who come in time.

This Happy Home for the Blind, houses, feeds, clothes, educates and reclaims the Blind from the streets. It receives again, all Blind above 20 years of age, whom schools do not admit. It helps them all to a life of happy healthy industry and comfort. To admit others who are on the waiting list and others who are refused admission for want of room and funds, the House appeals to all-India for help. Communications may be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHA SABHA.

A meeting of the Bombay Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the 12th All-India Hindu Mahasabha session will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha Office above "Bombay Chro[illegible]ort Bombay.

LADIES' CLUB.

The Ladies' Club will be opened on Wednesday (the 20th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Lady Sykes in the Ladies' Club Room, Secretariat, Fort. Tea will be served at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Club will be open from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) every day.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children will be held at the Society's Office, Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday (the 20th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Annual Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for 1928 as submitted by the Council, and to appoint Scrutineers to report to the President the result of the votes for election of office-bearers.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association (Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort) on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Annual Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for 1928 as submitted by the Council, and to appoint Scrutineers to report to the President the result of the votes for election of office-bearers.

Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1929.

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

The Trades Disputes Bill is understood to have emerged from the Select Committee in a considerably altered form, the alterations being mainly in consonance with the interests of Labour. As originally drafted it was a flagrantly unfair and one-sided measure calculated more to cripple Labour organisation even on sound Trade Union lines than to adjust differences between Labour and Capital. It consisted of two easily separable parts, the first providing the machinery for and laying down the methods of settling trade disputes, and the latter penalising certain kinds of strike. It would have been best for Government to bring forward two separate Bills embodying the two parts, when the first at least could have been easily passed. But Government could not resist the temptation to exploit the widespread anxiety for a measure to settle trade disputes by tacking on to it some clauses against Labour organisation. These clauses refer to strikes in public utility services and sympathetic strikes. It is now said that they have been considerably improved; but in the absence of a full report of the Select Committee, we cannot say just yet whether the improvements have gone far enough.

One of the problems before the Committee was to define carefully the public utility services, strikes in which without adequate notice Government sought to penalise. No objection could reasonably be taken to the Bill including under "public utility services," such industries as supply light or water to the public or any system of public conservancy or sanitation. But the original Bill went much further and authorised Government to declare any industry they liked a public utility service for the purpose of the Act. The Committee has done well to drop this sweeping clause altogether. But it is said that the Committee has included in the definition of public utility services all postal, telegraph or telephone services and "any Railway service declared by the Governor-General to be public utility services". The definition needs to be further restricted. We are alive to the danger of sudden strikes in the above services but there is also danger in giving the Executive too much discretionary power to deal with such strikes. And in any case if sudden strikes in certain services should be penalised, it is but fair that there should also be statutory provisions to ensure to workmen tolerable conditions of work in those services.

Another serious defect in the original Bill was that while it penalised a strike in a public utility service without a month's notice, it contained no provision for penalising employers who resorted to a sudden lock-out. The Committee has rightly amended the Bill by inserting a fresh clause punishing employers resorting to lock-outs in public utility services without a month's notice and by reducing the period of notice demanded from strikers to fourteen days. It should be noted, however, that employers can often find and have found effective substitutes for sudden lock-outs. It is for that very reason that we plead for statutory provisions safeguarding just and tolerable conditions of labour in those public utility services sudden strikes in which are to be penalised. We do not know yet how the other objectionable clauses of the Bill, such as those dealing with sympathetic strikes have been amended by the Select Committee. But it appears from the many minutes of dissent by men like Pundit Kunzru, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that even the amended Bill leaves a great deal to be desired. The Committee's decision to limit the duration of the Act to five years fairly shows that it is not quite comfortable about the measure. It is still open to Government to drop for the present the later controversial clauses about penalising strikes. Ill thought out and vexatious restrictions on strikes, the only constitutional method available to workmen to ameliorate their lot, are not likely to maintain peace between Labour and Capital.

IMITATING THE LOBSTER.

—:o:—

The "cut" motion moved by Mian Shah Nawaz in the Assembly as a protest against the delaying tactics of the Government of India as regards the introduction of "reforms" in the North-West Province on lines of other Provinces was passed by that body with an overwhelming majority. That the Government could muster only 34 votes in defence of their policy while the Congress, the Nationalist, the Independent and the Central Groups in the Assembly were able to secure 67 votes in support of the 'cut" motion is an illuminating commentary on the weakness of the official case. As Mian Shah Nawaz rightly observed, the Government policy could be compared to the movements of a lobster which always progressed backwards. With his personal and intimate knowledge of the conditions of the antediluvian system of rule still obtaining in the North-West Province, Mian Shah Nawaz was able to put up a very effective case against the procrastinating tactics of Government. The question of bringing the Province into line with other Provinces in India was discussed by the Assembly last in 1928 and it had declared itself emphatically for the introduction of "reforms." But at present the Province suffered from the absence of the elective principle even in the limited sphere of local Self-Government. The speech which Sir Denis Bray made in explaining the Government attitude was a lamentable exhibition of official unwillingness to come to grips with the problem. He denied that the Government of India had recommended in their memorandum to the Simon Commission that the Province should be favoured with what Mian Shah Nawaz justly called the "moth-eaten" system of the Morley-Minto reforms. But his admission that beyond acquainting the Commission with the views of the Assembly and the Council of State, the Government had done nothing, had "suggested no line" themselves, shows that for reasons which they are anxious to withhold from the Central Legislature, the Government of India do not intend to fall in line with the popular demand in this matter. If they do not, they must thank themselves if the agitation for securing it takes on a more intense form.

FLOUTING THE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

In a few minutes nine supplementary demands for grants for the Railway Department, totalling over four and a half crores, were passed by the Assembly without a "cut" motion being moved but Pundit Nilakanth Das did well in raising an objection on constitutional grounds to the procedure of spending money in anticipation of the Assembly's sanction. These grants represented a financial outlay which the Railway Board had already incurred and the explanation Sir George Rainy furnished for his "practice of spending money after sanction by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways but in anticipation of the sanction of the House", drew from President Patel a well-deserved snub. He passed severe strictures on this unconstitutional proceeding calling it "irregular" and he hoped "this would be regularised in future." We suggest that non-official members of the Assembly must not take this annual flouting of the House lying down. It is an unhealthy practice on the part of Government to spend money in anticipation of sanction and it must be stopped.

A GOOD JUDGE

—:o:—

In the retirement of Sir Charles Fawcett from the Bombay High Court Bench, the litigating public of this Presidency has lost a patient and humane judge, and the members of the Bar a personality whose distinguishing characteristic was the urbane consideration with which it treated them. Sir Charles Fawcett was equally active on the Original and the Appellate sides of the Bombay High Court which he served for nearly ten years, acting during a short period as its Chief Justice. As a member of the Indian Civil Service he came to hold office in the highest judicial tribunal in the Presidency, after a varied experience as revenue administrator and District Judge but his outlook and legal decisions showed that he had refused to allow his mind to be set in a particular groove. His legal erudition and pains-taking methods raised him high in the estimation of the Bar and his absence from the Bench will be keenly regretted.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

—:o:—

NO "UNLIMITED" STATE RIGHTS

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.)

XVII.*

The condition of affairs when the British succeeded in the conquest of Maharashtra can well be summarised in the words of Mountstuart Elphinstone who had been directed to report on the Mirashi tenure of the country and who based his conclusions on the Report of his three Collectors and on his own inquiries which have been already stated above.

HIGH RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

It is said that the British inherited in most parts of India a very oppressive system of land revenue assessment and in the early days of the Company rule, the rates of assessment adopted by British officers were very high according to present standards.

If any one assert that the State is entitled to make an unlimited demand from the owners of land it is his duty to refer to the pre-British period. If he does refer to this period and says that on the principle of succession the State is right, can he equally allege the same precedent in vindication of the maintenance of the custom of 'Sati' or any other such old custom? If he does not refer to that period, he must refer, taking the case of England, to the feudal doctrine that the King is owner of land, in which case how can a constitutional Government of the twentieth century pretend to be the heir of a feudal sovereign of the eleventh century? But, after all, the question is not whether the Government can inherit such right, but whether it can and ought to retain it. If it ought not to retain such a right, it ought certainly to get rid of any it may have and make room for what is consistent with equity and good conscience.

DUTY OF CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT.

Granting that the exactions during the Mogul and Maratha rule were often great, these may have been resorted to owing to the fact that the country was almost in a perpetual state of war, which necessitated the levy of heavy and unjust rates; still it is no justification for a civilized Government to shape their demand according to the standards prevailing during a time of misrule and chaos by saying that the State is free to levy any demand without any limitation during peaceful times and without discharging its obligations towards increasing the wealth of the country and thus making its citizens capable of bearing the burden of taxation imposed upon them.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT STATESMEN.

The opinions of writers and statesmen like Sir Thomas Munro, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Captain Briggs, Mr. Chaplain and Mr. Sullivan of the Madras Civil Service are all opposed to the sweeping theory of "unlimited" State rights. The following passage from the Despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1856 is also relevant as defining the rights of the State and the cultivators: "The officers engaged in the duty of fixing the assessment should bear in mind that, as you have expressed it, the right of the Government is not a rent which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the costs of cultivation and the profits of the agricultural stock, but is a land revenue only which ought, if possible, to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier, whether he in fact lets the land to others or retains it in his own hands." In 1864, Sir Charles Wood reaffirmed this principle. Sir Bartle Frere, who was the first Resident at Satara and afterwards Commissioner and finally Governor of Bombay, when he was examined as regards the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government, before the East India Finance Committee in 1871, fully endorsed and affirmed the above quoted opinion. In this connection the late Mr. Justice Ranade observed: "The Court of Directors, to whose Imperial functions the Queen's Government has succeeded, though they were a body of merchants, had large souls which looked far into the past and the future at the political and economic bearings of their measures upon the welfare of the millions handed over to their care."

(To be continued.)

*The previous articles appeared on November 8, 11, 20 and 25, December 4 and 28, January 4, 8, 11 and 15, February 15, 16 and 23, March 1, 6 and 12 respectively.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KARNATAK

END ONE-MAN RULE.

(BY A CO-OPERATOR.)

III.*

Men who have been on the Board of Management who pride themselves on being pioneers of the movement had to be schooled by the Registrar that well-paid and efficient staff is the most valuable asset of the bank. Men with a narrow outlook employed clerks on average pay on two grounds, one of economy and the other of discipline. Some of these low-paid clerks and secretaries devoid of self-respect and some even callous to all moral principles were experts in the art of adjusting themselves to the whims, vagaries and caprices of their masters. Some of these aristocratic managing directors were immensely pleased with them and placed implicit confidence in them which gave them ample scope to commit forgeries and defalcations. At the cost of the bank some experienced managing directors gained this simple wisdom of employing well-paid and efficient staff. But hear what the Registrar says: "An honest, efficient and well-qualified staff is an absolute necessity for the all-round progress of the banks. Schemes of provident funds for the employees should be introduced and the staff should be well-paid, thus inducing them to stick to their jobs. The well-qualified staff, if not paid decently, are tempted to resign their posts when they obtain a more lucrative employment elsewhere."

IGNORING GOOD ADVICE.

This advice of the Registrar is filed by the banks. The following remarks of the Registrar with regard to the particular bank apply to a good many of them: "The actual re-organisation of the staff has not, I am afraid, been as thorough and efficient as it should have been and it is doubtful whether the new arrangement will add much to the net efficiency of the bank." So I suggest that provision should be made in the Act itself for the introduction of provident funds for the staff. It should not be left to the choice of the banks. The dismissal of the staff should not be left to the sweet will and pleasure of the managing directors. At least 75 per cent. of the members of the Board must agree for dismissal of the manager and 50 per cent. for the dismissal of other members of the staff. Legislation is necessary in this direction.

NO ATTRACTIVE PROSPECT.

Many managing directors treat the banks as their private concerns and treat even the officers of the banks like the managers and secretaries as their private servants. Very few self-respecting men in tolerably well-to-do circumstances would choose to serve under them. It is not at all possible to get the best men. I know of two men with equal qualifications. One desirous to serve people at some sacrifice in a good cause, accepted service in a co-operative bank in the mofussil and the other endowed with greater shrewdness chose to serve a big bank in Bombay. The servant of the co-operative bank with no future prospects and with the Damocles' sword of dismissal hanging over his head is working on Rs. 100 whereas his companion is drawing Rs. 400 a month with prospects of rising to Rs. 1,000. The Registrar talks of efficient men. Efficiency does not depend on university degrees. To attract first-rate men the co-operative banks should provide especially attractive prospects. The secret of it is that a third-rate managing director would hardly like to have a better equipped manager or secretary. For the sake of self-aggrandisement not a few of them sacrifice the interest of the banks. To this the Registrar adds: "The Karnatak Central Bank though it continues to be the biggest bank in mofussil, is still the centre of local party politics. Effective action will have to be taken to set things right and the most important work that the new Board must undertake is to carry out the various suggestions as regards the improvement of the bank staff and employ a set of really competent, honest and capable men." "In some of the banks the staff employed though adequate is not well qualified. Considerations other than those of business efficiency and qualifications are still allowed to have an undue weight in the selection of the actual personnel of the bank staff. And in fact questions

(Continued on page 10))

*Previous articles appeared on the 4th and 5th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

Simon Boycott At Nagpur.

The boycott of the Simon Commission at Nagpur seems to have been as complete as it was peaceful, despite the usual provocative police bandobast. Nothing less could be expected from a province whose Legislative Council has refused to be in any way associated with the Commission. It is significant that of about 75 persons who were invited by Government to attend the official reception, only about half a dozen cared to attend, whereas the boycotters included representatives of all parties and communities, including even some nominated members of the Council. Schools and colleges are reported to have been almost deserted and almost all shops closed. The intensity of public feeling in the city may be gauged from the fact that at the close of the boycott meeting effigies of the Commissioners were burnt publicly. Though this method of protest has had much vogue in the West, it would have been better to substitute for it a vigorous boycott of foreign cloth.

The Dodge That Failed.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar's resolution in the Council "respectfully praying" to the Governor to extend the term of the present Council as long as he possibly could, was an undignified, self-stultifying and mischievous motion. In the first place, if any change in the term of the present Council were at all needed, it should be in favour of an immediate dissolution to give an opportunity to the electorate to give its verdict on the vital questions of the Commission and Reforms. The Sardar's motion was calculated if not designed to baulk the electorate of this opportunity. This was bad enough, but to ask the Council to beg of the Governor to dupe the electorate was the height of self-stultification. Government appreciated the issues even better than the Sardar and wisely refrained from participating in the debate. The motion was unceremoniously thrown out by the Council, a treatment which it richly deserved.

Reprehensible Tactics.

In reply to an interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council inquiring whether the Government of Bengal had sent any exhibit to the Calcutta Congress Exhibition, Sir P. C. Mitter observed that Government considered it undesirable, "in view of the present policy of the Congress", for any Government Department or officer to associate with the Exhibition. The reply evidences the desire to adopt a churlish attitude on the part of officialdom in Bengal towards the praiseworthy attempt made under non-official auspices to promote the industrial and commercial welfare of India. The Government of Bengal have time and again offered at least lip sympathy for this worthy object. It is reprehensible tactics on their part to obstruct such an object only because the auspices under which it happens to be organised is "untouchable" in their eyes. Refusal to help in the industrial revival of this country on occasions sponsored by the Congress is a mean method which, as the bureaucracy will soon find, can only end in increasing the popular discontent.

Maternity Benefit Bill.

The Bombay Legislative Council deserves to be congratulated on its passing Mr. Asavale's Maternity Benefit Bill with little opposition. Such a measure was long overdue in Bombay. Mr. Asavale's Bill was modest in the extreme as it asked for only three weeks' rest before and four weeks, after confinement with an allowance of eight annas per day. The first reading of the Bill elicited little or no opposition, as it was felt that Government should share with the employers the burden of the maternity benefit. Later, however, when Government shirked their share, some of the friends and representatives of mill-owners resented their having to bear the whole burden, though they fairly accepted the principle of the Bill. The main thing is that whoever bears the cost, women workers should have reasonable maternity benefits guaranteed to them. And for this reason the Council, by accepting Mr. Asavale's Bill, has done a service to the cause of Labour and humanity.

Practical Suggestion.

At a meeting of the Congress Working Committee at the beginning of January it was resolved to request Mr. Satyamurti and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to take the necessary steps in regard to holding a session of the Pan-Asiatic Federation in India in 1930. It is understood that Mr. Satyamurti and Pundit Jawaharlal have now submitted their report to the Working Committee, in which they suggest that for the present attention should be concentrated on developing contact with foreign organisations. Mr. Satyamurti's proposal is that the Congress should send its agents to foreign countries. This scheme, however, is far too ambitious for the financial resources of the Congress. Pundit Jawaharlal's practical suggestion that the Congress should get into touch with organisations in various Asiatic countries is sure to meet with universal approval on the part of Congressmen. We should suggest that Indian political leaders and publicists in affluent circumstances should make it a point of travelling eastwards instead of being fond of pilgrimages to the West.

FOREIGN CLOTH AFLAME.

HUGE BONFIRE IN BOMBAY

Be soldiers of Your Country

PATRIOTISM MUST BE PLACED BEFORE EVERYTEING ELSE

Fervent Appeal to Youths to make Boycott Successful

—:o:—

Tumultuous scenes recalling to memory the halcyon days of Non-co-operation were witnessed at a huge bonfire of foreign cloth held in the Congress House, Bombay on Sunday evening. A big heap of foreign cloth was lighted by Mr. K. F. Nariman and as the flames leapt and danced in the air, the atmosphere resounded with cries of "To blazes with foreign cloth", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "We are swadeshi and nothing but swadeshi". Inspired and enthused, the crowds that had gathered around the bonfire kept on adding fuel to it by flinging caps and other articles into the conflagration.

At the conclusion of the function Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in a fervent appeal hoped that that unique event would herald on of Swadeshism not only in Bombay but throughout the whole of India.

The bonfire was the sequel to strenuous efforts on the part of the energetic youths of Bombay. Earlier in the day they had gone out in a procession collecting foreign cloth in various parts of the City including the Prarthana Samaj, China Baug, C. P. Tank, Madhav Baug, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Charni Road, Grant Road and Lamington Road. Parties of youths also went on hawking khaddar from door to door throughout the day.

A largely attended public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The Chairman, in his introductory remarks, explained to the meeting that the Working Committee of the Congress had placed before the country a constructive programme which it should be the duty of the people to implicitly follow. It was a pity, he said, that the City of Bombay had allowed a few months to pass without having done anything to work it out. The most important item of the programme was the boycott of foreign cloth, and Mr. Nariman hoped Bombay would work it out with redoubled vigour. He then called upon Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj to address the meeting.

WHAT PROGRESS OF KHADI MEANS

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, in the course of a speech in Hindi, described the boycott of foreign cloth as the most important aspect of the constructive programme. He explained to the audience that the economic prosperity of the country depended in a great measure, on the success of the khaddar movement and was of opinion that khaddar was becoming more and more popular. If only the rich classes would give up the luxury of wearing foreign cloth and take to khadi in the spirit of Mahamaji the importation of foreign cloth would be considerably discouraged which would greatly help the progress of indigenous industries. Further the progress of khadi meant the betterment of the lot of thousands of starving families. "Do wear khadi for God's sake do wear it in the interest of your starving brothers", concluded the speaker.

SIMPLE MANDATE OF CONGRESS.

Miss Prema Kantak, the next speaker, said that youths were nothing if not emotional and the true soldiers of their country. The first and foremost requirement of a good soldier was that he should obey the commands of his General. "If you cannot obey, you are not fit to be a soldier, and if you are not a soldier you are not the true sons of your motherland", declared the speaker amidst cheers. Continuing she said that the Congress had issued a simple mandate that foreign cloth should be boycotted and if the youths could not carry it out they absolutely did not deserve to be called the soldiers of the country. She was prepared to meet the argument that people in khaddar looked "horrid": but she pointed out that soldiers should not care for appearances but with a stout heart and determination march boldly forward towards Freedom. She appealed to the youths to carry the boycott to a success.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri associated himself with every word of the previous speaker. Eight years ago, he said, Bombay, and indeed the whole of India, made the biggest effort it had ever made in its history for freedom. Things went on smoothly for some time, but the movement soon suffered a set-back. The country was plunged into controversies of all sorts, and after endless discussion the Congress again came to the same decision that the only hope for India was that it should concentrate upon action. No doubt, he said, the Congress had placed before the country a many-sided programme and everybody was free to devote himself to that part of the programme which was most acceptable to him. But the object of the meeting he said, was to concentrate attention upon the main item of the programme, namely, boycott of foreign cloth through the adoption and popularisation of khaddar.

THE NEED OF CHARKHA.

The speaker admitted that while foreign cloth was absolutely untouchable, the use of mill cloth, spun and woven in India, was perfectly permissable under the programme. It did not, however, mean that khaddar should not be propagated. Through mill cloth alone, he pointed out, the boycott of foreign cloth would not be carried out effectively and therefore the charka must be supplemented and greatly encouraged. It was possible to organise the khaddar industry on a large scale, he asserted; and it was not possible to imagine the limits of the possibilities of khaddar. The experiment of the khaddar industry had been tried in several villages of Mysore which were now economically self-content in respect of cloth; and he failed to understand why, given a proper trial, khaddar would not be universalised throughout the country. In conclusion, Mr. Padbidri emphasised the need of an intensive propaganda in favour of khaddar.

Mr. Purshottam Trieumdas did not think that any political significance was attached to the gospel of Swadeshi. The real significance of Swadeshi was that every pie spent on a home-made article remained in the same country, and helped to develop indigenous industries. It was with this view that he recommended swadeshi to the audience. The gospel of Swadeshi had been tried to advantage for the last 20 years, but it had never been forced ahead. He hoped, however, this opportunity would be made the best of and the movement would be carried to its logical end.

PATRIOTISM MUST BE ABOVE EVERYTHING.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal declared that although he was a millowner he had not the least hesitation in recommending the use of khadi to the people. He pointed out that khadi was 100 per cent swadeshi while the mill cloth had to be manufactured in mills, the machinery of which was imported from foreign countries. He thought patriotism should be placed before everything else and advocated the use of khaddar.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram asked the audience to see that Bombay took once again the leading position in the country in the struggle for Freedom. He recalled how even in 1916 Mr. Jinnah led the struggle against Lord Willingdon, and to-day the Jinnah Hall stood as a monument of the victory of that struggle. He had not the slightest doubt that the citizens of Bombay would carry on the boycott of foreign cloth intensively.

With regard to the doubts expressed by some, the speaker made it clear that the Congress wanted not only to boycott British cloth but foreign cloth also. If the boycott was directed towards Britain only he thought India would have trouble from other directions. In this connection he gave some telling figures to show how Japan had increased her trade with India in the last few years owing to boycott of British cloth only. The ideal of the Congress therefore was to boycott all foreign cloth.

BE SOLDIERS OF COUNTRY.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Nariman made an eloquent appeal to the youths to be the soldiers of the country and carry on the boycott programme to a success.

The bonfire was then held which proved to be a very impressive ceremony.

SWARAJ DAY CELEBRATIONS AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS URGED

ALLAHABAD, March 17

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru presided at a Swaraj Day Celebration meeting this afternoon. Speeches urging the boycott of foreign goods were delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Gourishanker Misra and others.—A. P.

BIG BLAZE OF FOREIGN CLOTH AT AHMEDABFD

AHMEDABAD, March 17

The members of the congress and volunteers hawked khadi this morning and collected foreign cloth, which was burnt at a public meeting held this evening on the river bank.—A. P.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION

—:o:—

Kenya Natives' Demand.

THEIR ANXIETY FOR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. Jonston Kenyata, secretary of the Kikuju Association, an organisation of Kenya Natives came to London to-day in order to present a petition to the Dominions Secretary as mentioned in my cable of February 21. The petition firstly demans the repeal of the Crown Lands' Ordinance whereby the Natives had been dispossessed of land without compensation on the pretext that the land belonged to the Crown. Secondly, direct representation on the legislature is urged for Kenya Natives, twelve members to be elected.

Kenyata declared Natives of Kenya were anxious for educational advancement and were capable of and were looking ahead.—Free Press Beam Service.

HOW DYER WAS PROMOTED

—:o:—

MR. COLVIN'S REVELATION

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. Ian Colvin in his biography of General Dyer reveals how General Dyer was actually promoted to officiating command of the Second Division in January, 1920. Orders were, however, countermanded on February 14 before Government answered Mr. Kunwar Kumar Chanda's question in the Imperial Legislative Council stating that General Dyer was not promoted. The suggestion of the biographer is that Government afraid of popular clamour at a weak moment sacrificed their noble officer.—Free Press Beam Service.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

SIR SYDNEY LEE'S LUCUBRATIONS

LONDON, March 16.

Sir Sydney Lee writing in the "Daily Mail" enlarges on the importance of the Indian States. The latter contain the cream of India's military classes and are occupying strategic posts in the interior of India. Sir Sydney Lee concludes, therefore with the Princes in opposition there would be neither peace nor stability in India.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITAIN WILL KNOCK AT RUSSIA'S DOOR

—:o:—

TROTSKY'S PROPHECY

LONDON, March 16.

M. Leon Trotsky in an interview with the "Daily Telegraph" denies he desires to reside anywhere but Germany which, however, has not so far replied to his request for an asylum.

Regarding British claims against Soviet Russia M. Trotsky pointed out how Russia had lost milljons during the civil war under the White terror fomented by British gold and supported by British soldiers. He felt Britain will soon come knocking at Russia's door fearing America might otherwise push her out of the way.—Free Press Beam Service.

"INDIAN HOSPITALITY IS UNPARALLELED"

—:o:—

RUSSIAN TOURIST'S EXPERIENCE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17

The Indian hospitality is unparalleled observed Kralichek Soboleff, a Russian tourist now here to a representative of the Free Press. Soboleff is touring the world on a motor-cycle. He is shortly leaving Delhi for Karachi "en route" to Persia. —Free Press.

H. H. NIZAM'S VISIT TO BANGALORE AND MYSORE

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BANGALORE, Mar. 16.

It has been finally decided that H. E. H. the Nizam arrives in Bangalore on the 30th instant and leaves the same day for Mysore, the visit being private. The City Municipality at this evening's special meeting voted Rs. 2,000 for putting arches, decorating roads etc.—Free Press.

LONDON, March 16.

Philadelphia.—85 police officers charged with smuggling and bootlegging have been recommended by the grand jury for acquittal.—Free Press Beam Service.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

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Conditions of Subsidy

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to-day after prolonged consideration of the proposals for the Development of civil aviation seeking to provide facilities for training Indians in civil aviation and to guard against monopoly in civil aviation services, ultimately decided to grant a subsidy to the proposed Karachi-Delhi Air Service Company, subject to the following conditions that full control over the affairs of the Company, including the power to remove the managing agents should vest in the Board of Directors and shareholders; 75 per cent. of the voting rights should be owned by the Government; not less than threefifths of the directors should be Indians, and no appointment of Directors be made without the approval of the Government.—A. P.

ACCIDENT TO JAPANESE EXPRESS

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SUSPECTED TAMPERING WITH LINE

LONDON, March 17.

Tokyo.—Tampering with line is suspected to be the cause of the derailment of Sanyo Express from which the driver and the fireman of the train were killed and eleven passengers and six railwaymen were injured.—Reuter.

RESTRICTING OUTPUT OF CRUDE OIL

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AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, March 17.

Houston. (Texas).—The American Petroleum Institute general conservation committee has adopted a resolution to restrict from 1st April the output of crude oil in United States, Mexico, Northern South America so as not to exceed the daily average production in 1928.—Reuter's Special Service.

MUSLIM & NEHRU REPOPT

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9 MADRAS M. L. C.'S MANIFESTO

MADRAS, March 16.

Nine Moslem members of the local Legislature have, signed a manifest expressing agreement with the Delhi All-Parties Moslem Conference's resolutions and declaring that under the prevailing conditions, no Moslem having the country's interest should directly or indirectly participate in demonstrations, meetings or processions organised under the auspices of the Congress on the ground that they are calculated to lend support to the Nehru report.—A. P.

LONDON SITTING OF SIMON COMMISSION

LONDON, March 16.

The London sittings of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms are contingent on the General Elections. The Indian Central Committee collaborating with the Simon Commission will be officially received on 5th June and the members will be guests of His Majesty's Government for a short period.—Free Press Beam Service.

BURMA'S MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

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SEPARATION FROM INDIA PROPOSED

RANGOON, Mar. 16.

The Free Press of India is in a position to state that in their memorandum to the Simon Commission the Burma Government have advanced all arguments in favour of separation of Burma although they do not recommend separation of Burma from India to the extent of its transfer to the control of the Colonial Secretary. On the contrary the Government of Burma are said to suggest that Burma should be separated completely from India, but placed under the India Office so that while it will be sill under the jurisdiction of Whitehall it will not be under the Government of India or the Assembly and in support of this novel scheme Government of Burma are said to have advanced every argument that can be advanced in favour of total separation of Burma.—Free Press.

BONFIRE IN DELHI.

Official Circles Perturbed.

LARGE NUMBER OF POLICE IMPORTED FROM PUNJAB.

Leaders' Appeal to People.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

The interest of the day to-day centred round Congress activities in connection with the bonfire of foreign cloth which is to take place this evening at Queen's Garden. Pandits Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr T. A. K. Sherwani, the Hon. Seth Govinddas and other leaders are taking part in the evening's function.

An appeal issued over the signatures of Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad exhorted the people to muster strong in Queen's Garden and burn "every bit of foreign cloth," which "is the emblem of our slavery." "Let us not forget" went on the appeal, "the arrest of Mahatma and the appeal of the leaders. Let us reply to the insult hurled at the whole nation."

The "Hindustan Times" understands that the decision of the Congress Committee has caused anxiety in official circles. A large number of policemen have been imported from the Punjab; and the paper is reliably informed that the police will be posted at the meeting.

It is further understood that Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, District Magistrate, had a long conversation with the Superintendent of Police and other officials and that Mr. Johnson did not favour repressive measures.—Free Press.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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No Extension of Term

TOKEN CUT CARRIED

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

The Madras Legislative Council today, on the motion of Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju, the leader of the Congress Party, in the Council, carried without division a token cut in the demand under the head "General Administration" with a view to impress on the authorities the Council's view that the term of the Provincial Legislature should not be extended.

The mover said that several momentous changes had taken place since the last elections, such as the appointment of the Simon Commission, on which the people's verdict should be ascertained. By the extension of the Council's term the public would be deprived of the opportunity to record their opinion regarding impending constitutional changes.

Other Swarajist members, supporting the motion, criticised the attitude of the Justice Party and declared that the Ministers had forfeited the confidence of the House. Mr. Munuswami Naidu said that the Justice Party welcomed a dissolution. If any party was afraid to face the constituencies, he declared that it was the Swarajist Party, many of whose members were now thinking of accepting office.

Sir A. P. Patro, Floor Leader of the Justice Party, maintained that his party was prepared to face the electorate at any time. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar (Justicite) said that they would vote for the motion without any mental reservation. Mr. F. James (European Group) expressed the opinion that it was not desirable to extend the term of the Council on constitutional grounds, but since the question concerned not the local Government alone he would remain neutral. Mr. Satyamurti refuted the statement that the Congress Party had decided to accept office. He said that in case the Swarajists were to accept office they would do so only with the sanction of the electorate; and he hoped that such acceptance of office by the Swarajists would not come to pass.

Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, said that he was willing to approach the electorate for a mandate. Sir Norman Marjoribanks, replying to the debate said that dissolution was a matter for the Governor to decide and the Government had no say on the matter. He would place the vote and the debate on the subject before His Excellency. The motion was carried, the Government not challenging a division.—A. P.

HAVOC OF INFLUENZA AMONG FRENCH TROOPS

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DEBATE IN CHAMBER

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Paris.—Heavy mortality owing to influenza among French troops in the Rhineland—there have been 175 deaths in February alone—was critically debated in the chamber throughout the night on the Socialist motion which was tantamount to a vote of censure on Government. M. Painleve, while pointing out that epidemic had decimated civilians and military forces alike, acknowleged that there had been individual cases of neglect, such as arrangement of routemarches during frost. M. Poincare declared that neither Government nor the War Ministry were responsible for them, but promised that punishment would be meted out. Food would be improved, the medical staff increased and relatives of the deceased compensated.

The motion was rejected by 308 votes to 262.—Reuter.

BAN ON MOULVIS

—:o:—

Not Allowed to Go to Hada

MULLAHS' CONFERENCE OPENS

PESHAWAR, March. 17.

The Hada Conference is expected to commence its isttings to-day. The Reception Committee consists mostly of Mullahs connected with a shrine in Hada. The Mohomands and Afridis have refused to participate in the Conference. The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, after consulting the higher authorities has rejected the application of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, asking permission for ten leading Maulvies to proceed to Hada to join the Conference, remarking that since the policy of the Government is one of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, it is impossible to grant permission to visit Afghanistan for the purpose of joining the Afghan Mullahs Conference.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

The report of Aeroplanes belonging to Amanullah, landing at Girdai, whither they had proceeded from Kandahar, is confirmed. Bachcha-I-Saqqao's aeroplane left Kabul for Hada with two Mullahs for joining the Conference, but crashed "en route", the pilot and passengers all being killed and the machine being smashed to pieces.

A DENIAL.

Sirdar Ali Ahmed Jan contradicts the press report that he has been ordered to leave Peshawar.—A. P.

8 SIKHS RETURN FROM JALALABAD

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PESHAWAR CITY, March 16.

Eight Sikhs, with eight women and children, have brought eight Guru Granths from Sultanpur near Jalalabad after passing through the Khyber. They travelled by train from Landikotal and were received by many notable Sikhs of Peshawar at the cantonment railway station. Guru Granths were carried to Joganshah's Dharamsala. Free Press.

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CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

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MAULANA A. QADIR AND DR. KHANCHAND TO CONTINUE WORK

LAHORE, Mar. 16.

At a meeting of the Congress Reception Committee held in Bradlaugh Hall this afternoon, it was resolved that Maulana Abdul Qadir and Doctor Khanchand the President and General Secretary respectively of the Provincial Congress Committee should be authorised to continue the work of the Reception Committee along with the Working Committee. Sub-Committee were appointed to visit several districts for the enlistment of members and the collection of funds. The enrolment of members is proceeding briskly.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Provincial Congress Committee, at a meeting held immediately after appointed various Committees, including one for organising the boycott of foreign cloth and another to hear the grievances of farmers. It was decided to devote the third Sunday every month to the enlistment of members of the Reception Committee and the collection of funds for holding the next session of the Congress. —A. P.

PUBLIC ENTERTAIN TO RT. HON SASTRI

MADRAS, March 17.

A public entertainment has been organised here for the 26th instant in honour of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the committee of hosts consisting of over thirty gentlemen representative of all communities and parties.—A. P.

THROTTLING FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

Those Two Obnoxious Bills!

CO-OPERATE TO DEFEAT THEM, APPEALS MR. IYENGAR

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NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who is working hard to secure the rejection of the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill, says: "The Public Safety Bill in its present shape is very much worse than the bill the Assembly threw out last year. The clause for the confiscation of monies, securities and credits held for the benefit of persons to whom the measure is to apply is a new and drastic provision involving far-reaching consequences. The improvements made by the Select Committee are of negligible value. When the foreigners Act, Passport Regulations and the ordinary law of the country are quite sufficient to meet the purpose for which the new bill is devised, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the bill is intended to oust the jurisdiction of ordinary courts and to set up a tribunal which is no tribunal to decide upon evidence which is no evidence, and on matters which have no connection with realities. This persistence on the part of the Government after the defeat of the measure last session is, to my mind clear proof that the fixed policy of British rule in India is repression and more repression of thought, feeling and action. They don't want the idiology of the people to change. The enslavement of the soul brain and heart of Indians is sought to be achieved. To whatever political school a member of the Assembly may belong his plain duty is to vote against the measure without the slightest tenderness towards the Government. The clause against industrial and agrarian disputes is a most mischievous clause and is fraught with incalculable danger to the welfare of the vast majority of India's population.

THROTTLING FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

Clauses fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of the Trades Disputes Bill as amended by the Select Committee are, if possible, even more objectionable than the provisions of the Public Safety Bill and from the Government's point of view admirably complement its provisions, so that between the two Bills, all freedom movements in India and all movements for the material welfare of the labouring classes are made impossible. I wonder how any one in the Assembly or elsewhere can afford to be optimistic and can vote for any settlement with the British Government or the Indian Government can advocate the British connection, when these two procrustean measures are before us. A man must be blind indeed who cannot see for himself what the Government means. The resolute putting away of all controversial points and concentration on the defeat of these two measures is our paramount duty. We are far too experienced, I hope by this time, to swallow the baits offered by the Select Committee regarding these measures or by the Government in connection with any other matters. We will have to co-operate to defeat these measures irrespective of everything else as if our very lives depended upon it. I have no doubt that three parties in the Assembly who have been on all critical occasions acting together, will realise their duty on this most critical of all occasions, and acquit themselves even more splendidly than they have done in the past. I recognise that in these days many points are in dispute but on these two Bills we cannot afford to have any difference of opinion, any controversy or even questions of prestige that we signed the report of the Select Committee or have spoken on one occasion like this and on another occasion like that. We cannot grant ourselves or others any indulgence or absolution in this connection. We have been slackening and our determination to win Swaraj has not always been visible. The scales have fallen from our eyes just now, and we are bound, we are entitled to take a fresh view of the whole situation.—A. P.

HEAVY DEFICIT IN BUDGET

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CRITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY

CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL TO DEPUTIES

LONDON, March 13

Berlin—That a critical position has arisen in the political situation was indicated in the Reichstag during the debate on the budget imposing new taxation to meet deficit of 380 million marks. Chancellor Mueller appealed to the Deputies to abandon party spirit and pass the budget and said that otherwise Government would resign. Finance Minister Hilferding said that Germany was suffering from a "temporary lack of cash" and needed 500 million marks to meet urgent expenditure.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL

—:o:—

ENGLAND BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, March 16

In the amateur football international match at Leeds, England beat Scotland by three goals to one. Weather was fine and attendance numbered tenthousand.—Reuter's Special

SPREADING CONGRESS MESSAGE

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BHAVNAGAR'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 14.

The local Congress workers met together at Parvati Bhavan to think about concerting measures for the spread the message of the Congress during the year. It was decided to publish pamphlets in easy language so that every one can understaand, and infuse thereby national spirit and collect and burn foreign clothes from those who took a vow never to wear foreign cloth, to work among students and raise a national volunteer corps: to hold public meetings on Sunday nights as ordered by the Congress and organise processions, and to enlist Congress members.

Those present volunteered work for the above programme daily for certain hours, and decided to meet every Sunday evening and give account of their work.

The teachers of the Daxinamurti Vinayamandir have accepted the Congress mandate of giving 1 per cent. of their monthly income from January 1929 to the Congress funds.

"BRITISH ORDINARY" AND NON-TRANSFERABLE!

—:o:—

LONDON COMPANY POSTPONES ISSUE OF PROPOSED SHARES

SENSATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 17.

A sensation prevails in city circles as a result of a last minute announcement that the issue of 1.600,000 new one pound "British ordinary" shares, not transferable to foreigners, on 18th March by General Electric Company has been postpouned. The Proposed terms of issue have aroused considerable feeling not only among American share holders but in London stock exchange circles, one of the contentions being that the policy has introduced and undesirable precedent in london company finance. It is believed that the postponement is connected with the special meeting of the Stock Exchange Committee yesterday and possible action by it besides the threatened steps by American share holders.—Reuter's Speceial Service.

EXPLANATION FOR POSTPONEMENT

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EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN GOODRELATION SHIP BETWEEN TWO MARKETS

LONDON, March. 17.

The postponement of the General Electdic Issue is officially explained as being due to the suggestion of the American Shareholders Committee that negotiations should be opened on a different financial basis in order to obtain effective management without depriving American shareholders of any proprietary interest in the company. Sir Hugo Hirst agreed in the interests of good relationship between the two markets provided it attains the Company's, objects laid down at the meeting of 13th March.—Reuter Special.

DEATH OF EX-WAR MINISTER

LONDON, March 16

The death has occured of Rt. Hon Stephen Walsh, a Member of the House of Commons, who was War Minister in Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Government.—Reuter.

(Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh whose death is reported at the age of 66, worked in Lacashire Coal-Mine and became miners' agent. He was elected as Labour M.P. for Ince Division of Lancashire in 1906. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board from June 1917 to January 1919 and was made Secretary of State for War in January 1924 which post he held for 10 months only till November 1924.)

SELF-PURIFICATION MUST PRECEDE EMANCIPATION

Introduce Charkhas and Revive Spinning

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MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO BURMANS

RANGOON, March 16.

Leaving Paungde by motor car Mr. Gandhi arrived at Prome at about 3 p.m. on the 15th and was given a rousing reception. En route, he made a short halt at Shwedaung to inspect the handlooms there. On arriving at the outskirts of Prome Mr. Gandhi was received by the Reception Committee and taken round the town in a procession in a motorcar decorated to resemble a peacock. After a short rest at his residence in Mansingh Kachra, he was taken in procession to the maidan. There was a vast gathering representing all communities and including a few hundreds of Burmese ladies. The first address which was presented in a lacquer box by the citizens of Prome, was read out by U. B. Swe, pleader and chairman of the Reception Committee. It expressed their gratefulness to Mr. Gandhi for giving them an opportunity of doing him honour and referred to his great and selfless service of the country and the world at large, describing his coming to Prome as the coming of the Sun and the Moon to the world at the beginning of creation. It concluded with the statement that those who presented that address felt they must now touch a subjete very near and dear to them. That was the political emancipation of Burma. The future of Burma was linked with that of India. They were close students of his methods in trying to emancipate his country and admired them very greatly, and requested him to teach them what methods would be best adopted for their country's salvation. The address which was next presented was enclosed in a lacquer casket, and was from the Thawetmyo Unthanu Athin, a body under U Chit Hlaing's G. C. B. A. This address was in Burmese. The third address was in Hindi and was presented by Indian residents of Prome.

A JOINT REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi replying jointly to the address humorously said that the object of his visit to Burma was mercenary and selfish, and was to collect money from Indian residents in Burma for "Daridra Narayana". Referring to their request for advice and guidance in their work for their country's emancipation Mr. Gandhi considered himself unfit for the task, but as a general advice universally applicable from his experience of forty years of political life, he could say that such emancipation needed first self-purification. The programme drawn up in 1920 for freedom was known as the programme of purification it being non-violent non-co-operation, but human nature had always a hankering after something exciting. Referring to the drink evil Mr. Gandhi said that without Non-Co-operation the evil could never be got rid of. He suggested non-violent non-co-operation with liquor seller and producers as well Mr. Gandhi warned that "emancipation" through violence would only mean the transfer of power from one set of persons to another. The only advice he could give was that they should adopt where necessary non-violent non-co-operation. Its application would depend on the extent of the evils and the other conditions prevailing in the country. Mr. Gandhi remarked that the condition of the poor agriculturist in Burma was the same as that of the poor agriculturist in India. Referring to his visit to Shwedaung en route to Prome, Mr. Gandhi said that he noticed there that all looms were working with foreign yarns. He urged them to revive spinning and suggeste dthe introduction of the spinning wheel by all Municipalities in their schools. Turning to Phongyis Mr. Gandhi said that if at any time a self-purification movement was started in Burma, he hoped the Phongyis would take the lead in it. He added that Phongyis were and should be the repositories of Burmese culture and thetrustees of national welfare. Hence their responsibilities were very great.

MAHATMA'S COMPLIMENT.

Speaking in Hindi in reply to the address presented by Indians in Prome, Mr. Gandhi complimented them on the statement in their address that in Prome great friendship existed among all classes and communities. After speaking about khadi Mr. Gandhi said that he had been informed that only Rs. 5,000 had been collected. He appealed for more. Collection on the spot brought in Rs. 62-1-0 while the auction of two rings and the lacquer caskets in which addresses had been presented to Mr. Gandhi fetched about Rs. 250.

Immediately after Mr. Gandhi attended a ladies' meeting. He received a purse of Rs. 501 at the ladies' meeting while the auction of some jewellery there fetched Rs. 150. The total sum presented to Mr. Gandhi in Prome amounted to Rr. 6,000. Mr. Gandhi left for Rangoon at 9/30 p.m. Arriving at 6/20 a.m. on the 16th in Rangoon he immediately left for Thongwa from where he returns on the 16th afternoon. He left for Mandalay this afternoon from Rangoon.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17

The Conference of Party leaders and the Emigration Committee on the recommendations o fthe Hilton-Young Commission on East and Central Africa held prolonged deliberations to-day when the Rt. Hon. V. S Sastri, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, M.r Jayakar, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Ntesan, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Aney, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, and Sir Purshothamdas Thakur das were among the non-officials present. The Conference discussed in detail the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee appointed at the lat sitting of the Conference. Stress was laid at the Conference on th esuggestion that no countenance should be given to any idea of political federation and that insistence should be laid on the need for a common electoral roll. It was agreed to represent to the Colonial Office that in selecting representatives to watch the interests of Indians in East Africa Indians should not be excluded.

It was further agreed that the representation to the Colonial Office should specifically declare that the High Commissioner or Governor-General of East Africa to be appointed later should in no circumstance deviate from the basic principles laid down in the Hilton Young report and further that suitable steps should be taken to ensure that Indian interests are adequately represented, by a capable representative from India. There was also agreement that the Government of India should represent to the Colonial Office that any steps following any reduction of the strength of the official vote in the Kenya Legislature should not result in prejudicially affecting the Indian community and that Indians should be given an equal voice with white settlers in any advisory controlling or other powers they may have in relation to the discharge by the Government of the obligation of trusteeship of native interests. It is understood that these recommendations of the Conference more or less reflect the trend of opinion received from various provinces in East Africa and adjoining territories in response to cables sent to them as a result of the previous Conference. The Conference was emphatically against sending any member of the Indian Civil Service to serve as a member of the Executive Council of Kenya to watch Indian interests when the High Commissioner undertakes the investigation preliminary to giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

It is understood that as a result of the Conference, there will be no discussion in the Assembly or the Council of State this session of the Hilton Young Commission's report.—A. P.

CLAUDE FALKINER IN COLOMBO

—:o:—

TO RETURN TO BOMBAY BY END OF MARCH

(From a Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Mar. 12.

Mr. Claude Falkiner opened his season in Colombo at Garden Club on 6th inst. and in a match with Mr. S. P. Haley scored 700 in 50 minutes' play. Falkiner was in good form and made three century breaks, his best being 185. On 7th inst., he played at the Colombo Club and in making breaks of 203—157 displayed billiards of a very high order. On the 8th, he played an hour's game at the Orient Club with Pereira, champion of Ceylon. Falkiner was very consistent and scored over 500 to Peirara's 210. Falkiner made a fine break of 149 whilst Pereira made a good break of 85.

Falkiner will be in Bombay by the end of March, and will play a few games on tables fitted with Dawson Cushions. Last November in his final display at the Parsi Gymkhana, Falkiner made a score of 397. The table was fitted with Dawson Cushions, and Falkiner feels certain to beat this record and thus set new figures, under present rules, for India. The two previous Indian records were 557 at Hindu Merchant Club, Bombay 551 at the United Services Club, Lucknow and both were made by Falkiner in short games of 800 up.

SIR LIONEL DE LATOUR WELLS DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The death has occurred of Sir Lionel de Latour Wells.—Reuter.

(Sir Lionel de Latour Wells was born in 1859. He was Chief Agent of the Conservative Party (1903-5) and originator of the 1898 scheme for the Protection of London against Fire completed in 1908. He was late Chief Officer Metropolitan Fire Brigade.)

16 MILLION PERSONS AFFECTED BY FAMINE

LONDON, March 16

Nanking—Minister of Public Health who is visiting Honan, Shensi and Kansu, has reported that over sixteen million persons are suffering from famine in three provinces alone.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—A serious change has occurred the condition of Marshal Foch who is suffering from persistent kidney-trouble. Nine doctors were consulted and they agreed that operation was necessary but the operation at present is impossible owing to Marshal Foch's general condition.—Reuter.

London.—The deaths have occurred of General Sir Henry Mackinnon and Frank Varley, M.P., the last named being the tenth member of Parliament to die within the last three months.—Reuter

"PEERLESS LEADER OF INDI."

—:o:—

Mme Naidu on Mahatma Gandhi

(Dr. Sudhindranath Bose writes in "Forward.")

Is India fit for Self-Government? Can India get along without it English rulers? The answers to these questions formed the substance of a recent talk Madame Sarojini Naidu gave to the students of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Naidu maintained that India is most emphatically ready for self-government. The evils of some of the Indian social institutions have been greatly exaggerated abroad. The alien rulers have for purposes of their own, grossly misrepresented the real situation in India. They have, with characteristic disregard for truth, used child marriage widow marriage and "untouchability" as excuses for denying the India people their natural right to independence. They even stoop do to propagandists like Katherine Mayos and nondescript escaped missionaries to spread the lying report that English rule is preferred by Indians to Home Rule.

INDIA MINUS EGNLAND

Moreover, it was pointed out by the speaker that petty Governors and Viceroys who heavily frown upon Indian independence, now and then paint lurid pictures of India withtout the English. They make the cheerful prediction that if England withdraws from its Eastern "possession", India will go down in a roaring sea of flame and blood.

Naidu did not pretend to be a fortune-teller; but she was certain India without the fourth-rate British over-lords passing as first-raters will not go to the devil. India has no hankering after an outworn bureaucracy and will not flirt with imported bureaucrats. Indians will perhaps waste little time do the Irish, in wringing hands and wailing for the return of Saint John Bull.

After all Indian problems must be solved by Indians themselves. There are to be sure difficulties in the way; but the Indian will to be free is great enough and strong enough to negotiate any road and scale any obstacle. It may be granted that there will be a peroad of disturbances following the withdrawal of the English. The struggle however will then be for peace and for Indians, and not for the benefit of an exploiting alien people as it is now.

The Indian visitor spoke in a style that even the most hard-boiled blase-university students sat up and took notice. She is in the spotlight of public attention.

Mme. Naidu stayed in Minneapolis two days The gathering at the University of Minnesota was rather small; but she addressed a big audience in the Garrick Theatre of Minneapolis. Although the lecture tickets sold for abou six rupees and piece, a large athering of men and women came out to hear this gifted daughter of India. As usual, she wore an Indian costume. She had on her a dark blue dress and a long shoulder drape trimmed with red and gold.

The story of Mahatma Gandhi that she loves was the theme of Madame Naidu, when she spoke at the Garrick Theatre. Gandhi, the greatest living man, the little, bald-headed gentleman, the charming companion, the man who is enthroned in the 300,000,000 hearts of the people of her nation—that is the man that she loves as does all India

GOSPEL OF SPINNING WHEEL.

Naidu gove an intimate picture of Gandhi. He carries his false teeth with him in a tiny soap box mixed with important political writings. He refuses to change the etiquette of his meals to suit an English Viceroy or an European Prince.

Mahatma Gandhi, the peerless leader of India, is not a mystic. He is a funny little person in whose company one is never bored; before him one may with impunity be "Indiscreet" by telling a silly joke, and get a responsive giggle.

In 1915 Gandhi began his pilgrimage through the poverty-stricken villages of India, Naidu related. He preached the gospel of the spinning wheel. The plough and the wheel are inseparable companions, the symbols of the dwellers of the villages.

Mme. Naidu told of the economic political, and spiritual problems which made Gandhi the great saint, a political exponent and interpreter. When not talking like a prophet, Gandhi is laughing like a sai. She went through India, with him, telling of the poetry of the spinning wheel, which is clothing the ragged Indians. Then she came to America to preach when Gandhi "ordered" her to and she obeyed.

Americans are asking Sarojini Naidu many questions about Mahatma Gandhi. She remarked: "People say, to me, what manner of man is gospel breaking down old customs, turning topsy-turvy all the wrong conventions, this man before whom millions bow, who has inspired women to turn their jewels into money to aid the poor and has made political leaders servants of the people?" And then Naidu answered:

"Well, he is not a mystic. He is not a genius. He is not even a great intellect. He is a man, the poorest of the poor, He is supremely simple; but he is a saint, the essence of the Indian ideal and the greatest man in the world to-day."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE

—:o:—

GOVT. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

BANGALORE, March 16.

The recommendations of the State aid to Industries Committee are now before the Mysore Economic Conference and are being elaborately discussed. The defects in the existing system, the causes of industrial failures, the machinery for the administration of State aid, ways and means, and the evolution of industrial banking are being examined. The question of control over external capital, the creation of an industrial development fund by the allotment every year of Rs. 5 lakhs from the budget, reinforced by a surcharge on railway rates on passengers, and merchandise as well as an entertainment tax and the formation of a statutory board to be entrusted with the work of providing help to industries are among the important points under discussion. The Conference has resolved to refer the question of bringing about greater co-operation between the university and the agricultural department in the investigation of scientific problems connected with agriculture to the University Council. The question of taxation in Mysore, the Todhunter Committee's recommendations on it, suggestions for the improvement of fruit cultivation, forest industries, silk filature, the spread of literacy and education of illiterate adults, the re-population of depopulated areas, development of neglected parts in the Malnad Hill tracts these are among other subjects discussed. Sir Alfred Chatterton who is now conducting an industrial survey of Mysore attends the session and is taking a keen interest in its proceedings.—A. P.

Lahore.—A Punjab Gazette notification states the Governor in Council has directed preparation of fresh electoral roll for all constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Council.—Free Press

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

—:o:—

DEWAN'S ADDRESS

BANGALORE, March 15.

Opening the 20th session of the Mysore Economic Conference at Council House to-day Mirza Ismail the Dewan referred to the interesting scheme for instruction in rural science outlined by the Boards for Education and Agriculture, in collaboration, with the idea of giving to middle schools in rural areas in agricultural bias by including agricultural training in the general curriculum and thus bringing the instruction imparted therein into live relation with the pupils' environment—a comprehensive scheme which, the Dewan thought, would be a great step forward to solve an important educational problem, namely, the proper adjustment of instruction to the actual conditions of life. The Dewan also drew pointed attention to the importance of rural colonisation scheme which is now under the consideration of the Government. The scheme, he thought, was calculated to furnish convincing test of the value of agricultural instruction by turning out practical men competent to lead the agricultural trade and demonstrate methods of developing the rich natural resources in the hilly tracts of the State.

Reports of the Committee for affording financial assistance to industries and of the work done by the Boards of Education, Agriculture and Commerce and Industries under the auspices of the Conference were presented.

Co-operation between the University and the Agricultural Department in the investigation of scientific problems connected with Agriculture was an important subject discussed at length to which Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture, contributed an interesting note laying stress on the desirability by members of the Agricultural Department and the staff of the Science Department of the University of organised team work on important agricultural problems. The discussion will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

EXCISE REVENUE ON THE INCREASE

—:o:—

More Imports of Foreign Liquor

"POPULARITY" OF CHEAP BEER

The Government of Bombay has issued a Resolution on reports on the administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the year 1927-28 submitted by the Commissioner of Excise, the Commissioner in Sind and the Resident and Commander-in Chief, Aden. In the Course of their resolution they state:—

In the Presidency (excluding Sind) the consumption of country spirit continued to decrease and was 26,324 gallons less than in the preceding year. This decrease was contributed to by all districts except Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Satara, Poona, East and West Khandesh, where there was an increase in consumption over the previous year's figures as a result of the reduction of selling prices made by certain licensees. In Sind the consumption of country spirit rose from 110,000 to 114,000 proof gallons. The increase occurred chiefly in the Karachi and Sukkur districts and is attributed to keen competition among the local licensees. The consumption nowhere touched the rationed figure and in the Presidency fell below it by 449,604 proof fallons.

Eight more shops were closed in the Presidency (excluding Sind) during the year under report on the recommendations of the advisory committees, and a new one was opened in the Kathi Estate of West Khandesh District.

The revenue from country spirit (i.e., still-head duty, license and vend fees) in the Presidency (excluding Sind) increased from Rs. 2,11,26,000 to Rs. 2,18,00,000 and in Sind from Rs. 21,86,000 to Rs. 23,30,000. The increase was the result of keener competition at the auctions occasioned by the abolition of the system of simultaneous auctions.

The consumption of toddy in the Presidency decreased by 401 gallons while in Sind there wes an increase of 1,587 gallons. The figures of consumption which are furnished by the licensees are far from accurate and rarely bear any relation either to the number of trees tapped, which in the year under report was 379,104 as against 377,230 of the previous year, or to the revenue derived under this head which increased from Rs. 46,68,000 to Rs. 47,67,000

"POPULARTY OF CHEAP BEAR.

So far as it is possible to draw any deductions from the old system of foreign liquor accounts (which has been replaced since 1st April 1928 by a more accurate system) it appears that the consumption of foreign liquor is steadily on the increase The imports increased by 150,000 gallons in the Presidency and by 86,000 gallons in Sind. A large quantity of the imports is however exported to other provinces and the figures of sales, as indicating consumption, are alone important. These show an increase in consumption. in consumption. The notable increases in the sales of fermented liquor, i.e., 63,000 gallons in the Presidency and 82,000 gallons in Sind, are explained by the growing taste for cheap beer among the labouring classes. The apparent fall of 127,273 gallons in the consumption of denatured spirit in the Presidency is due to the fact that for the year under report the actual retail sales have been taken into account while the statistics of the previous year were made up of both the wholesale and the retail figures. If the old method were continued the figures of consumption would be 383,645 gallons showing an increase of 40,774 over the previous year's figures. The revenue from foreign liquor during the year in the Presidency increased by Rs. 3,91,800 and in Sind by Rs. 1,24,800.

An enhancement in the duty on ganja led to a rise in selling prices which, in its turn, brought about a decrease in consumption both in the Presidency and in Sind. The consumption of bhang showed a slight increase in the Presidency and a decrease in Sind. The decrease in charas the use of which is at present permittedonly in Sind was due to smuggling stimulated by the high selling prices charged by licensed retailers. In the course of the ensuing year Government hope to adopt measures which will bring down the prices for charas and thus lessen the incentive to smuggling.

The sales of opium showed further decreases of 577 and 479 seers in the Presidency and Sind respectively. A part of the decrease is attributed to trade depression and to the prevailing high prices, but a part is no doubt the result of an increase in illicit importation. The situation is far from satisfactory and the only effective remedy is the control of the sources of supply with the co-operation of the Indian States which grow opium.

MORE TAINTED MONEY.

The financial result of the year's working were satisfactory. The gross total expenditure exclusive of such extraordinary items as Rs. 10,86,000 paid to the Government of India on account of opium supplied to the Department and Rs. 2,99,595 on account of investments in Government commercial undertakings was in the Presidency Rs. 22,48,935 as against Rs. 23,11,886 in the previous year and in Sind Rs. 2,20,621 as against Rs. 2,15,296. The net excise revenue increased in the Presidency from Rs. 2,97,53,000 to Rs. 3,12,57,000 and in Sind from Rs. 38,13,000 to Rs. 40,40,000.

The increase of some Rs. 17 lakhs in the excise revenue of the Presidency during the year is, however, a fortuitous circumstance and is not likely to be repeated if the present policy of Government in the direction of prohibition is continued. Such a policy involves both a progressive decline in excise revenue and an increase in expenditure on preventive staff The Prohibition Finance Committee whose report Government considered during the course of the year and whose main recommendation on the subject they have accepted came to the conclusion that the net loss resulting from the enforcement of total prohibition, including the cost of the additional preventive staff, would be not less than Rs. 6 crores, that is, nearly 40 per cent. of the total revenue of the Presidency. In the present state of the provincial finances the sacrifice of so much revenue, to the complete disregard of the growing needs of the nation-building departments such as public health and education, is not practicable, and progress towards the ideal of total prohibition must depend, so far as the financial aspect is concerned, on the extent to which revenue can be secured from other sources.

CONSUMPTION OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.

The present policy of rationing has succeeded in its immediate objective, viz., that of bringing about a decrease in the consumption of licit country spirit. In 1920-21 the consumption was 2,614,789 proof gallons. This has been gradually reduced to 1,276,355 proof gallons in 1927-28. Were this decrease the only result of the policy of rationing Government would have had no hesitation in admitting its unqualified success. As matters stand, however, the decrease in the consumption of licit country spirit is more than balanced by an increase in the consumption of foreign spirit and illicit country spirit. The figures for beer and stout show that their consumption during the year under report was 44 per cent. in excess of the consumption of 1923-24. Similarly, the consumption of methylated spirit has risen from 227,514 gallons in 1920-21 to 383,645 gallons in 1927-28. Although some part of this is used for industrial purposes, the remainer, it is feared with good reason, is used for drinking purposes by people who are unable to afford the price of licit country spirit. If the increase in the consumption of foreign spirit at the cost of country spirit is to be deplored as constituting a definite check to the growth of the spirit of temperance and incidentally also as bringing about a not inconsiderable diversion of revenue from the provincial to the central exchequer, the persistent increase in excise crime is to be viewed with grave apprehension. Not only does this increase indicate the extent to which illicit distillation and importation has grown, but it also shows the difficulties which Government, entrusted as it is with the duty of maintaining law and order, have to face in the carrying out of a policy of prohibition. In the districts of Khandesh and the Panch Mahals, where the people are in the habit of using liquor by ancient custom which has almost the force of religious sanction, the Excise policy far from encouraging temperance is having a demoralising effect on the Bhil who, unable to get cheap licit liquor is openly defying law and authorty in order to get illicit spirit. With a view to checking this evil of illicit distillation by securing complete control over the possession of Mhowra Government hope to introduce in the Legislative Council at a very early date a Bill further to amend the Abkari Act by extending the provisions of section 18-B of that Act to the whole of the Presidency (excluding Sind.) This, however, is only a palliative, and will not completely solve the problem for backward districts like East and West Khandesh and the Panch Mahals.

The thanks of Government are due to the Commissioner and the officers working under him for the efficient management of the department during the year.

INDIANS AND RAILWAYS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Your Anglo-Indian contemporary publishes to-day a group photo of those present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Central Station at Grant Road. One looks in vain for a single Indian in that group and yet the Central Station is to be built in India, the railway runs in India and most of the paying-passengers who contribute to the cost of the station are Indians. Could unreality of the British rule be exemplified further? Year after year the Indianisation of the railways is being discussed in India's Parliament and yet to an on-looker the railways without a single exception, look like pure British institutions, log, stock and barrel, and the conveniences are all made with a view to suit the peculiar customs and manners of the westerner. Are we, self-respecting Indians, to tolerate such a state of affairs for an indefinite period? Not long ago, when the plans of this Central Station were published in the press, it was pointed out that the third-class passengers—the most paying among the passengers—have been completely overlooked so far as their comforts—which are nothing when compared with the high-class passengers are concerned. How long this tyranny? When will the sons of India see their motherland ruled for themselves and f their brothers and sisters?—Yours etc.

AN INDIAN.

Dadar March 16.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

—:o:—

MINUTES OF DISSENT

NEW DELHI, March 16.

In a minute of dissent to the report of the Select Committee on the Trade Dispute Bill which was presented to the Assembly to-day Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru says the first part of the Bill has been improved, but the fundamental objection remains. The second part of the bill seems to have a definite political tinge about it. It has no connection with the first part. If the bill is to promote peace in the industrial world it shoul be shorn of its objectionable features.

Mr. G. D. Birla does fint himself in a position to support clauses 16, 17 and 18. There is no doubt that the present clauses relating to illegal strikes are an improvement on those in he draft bill, but his objection on principle remains and he cannot give such provisions his support.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah does not think the Bill to be complete unless provision regarding picketting is inserted in it. He is of opinion that picketting should be made illegal.

Sir Victor Sassoon considers that Government should not interfere unless the dispute is a major one and until negotiations between the parties have failed. Picketting of any kind should be made illegal while the court or Board is sitting and the law on picketting of any kind should be altered to render it illegal at or near the house of a workman as under the English Law.

A JOINT MINUTE.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Sesha Iyengar, S. C. Mitra, V. Jogiah, Congress party members in the Select Committee in a joint minute of dissent say the fundamental objection to the bill as it emerges from the Select Committee remains unaffected. We feel clauses 15 onwards far from settling trade disputes will only multiply them They will embitter the relations between the employer and the employed and will, as all experience of similar legislation testified, be utilised by the authorities for crashing propaganda unpleasant to the bureaucracy. Upto clause 14 the bill is a genuine attempt towards settlement of trade disputes. We believe clause 15 is a great danger to friendly relations between employers and the employed.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta and others say:—"We do not understand why a strike in postal, telegraph or telephone service or in railway service shoul be made a crime. For the legislature to give sanction to so inequitous a doctorine as the one embodied in clause 15 is to proclaim to the world that the mass of mankind ought to remain as wage slaves and they should strike on pain of being clapped into jail."

Mr. Mehta and others are for drawing distinction between public utility service as defined in the bill and in social security service such as supply of water and light and sanitation. Strike in the latter class of services which are absolute necessity to society should be discouraged. As regards clause 16 and subsequent clauses they are out of tune with the spirit of the earlier portion of the bill. Mr. Mehta and others doubt if provision against employers in case of lock-out would work well in case where the employee is an official. Provision in such a case is likely to remain a dead letter. Protection given to the blackleg amount to interference with the internal administration of trade unions.

MR. JOGIAH'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jogiah in a further minute of dissent suggests that the appointing authority of a court or board should be a local High Court instead of local Government.

Mr. Jinnah in his minute says:—"I agree with the fundamental principles of the bill as it emerges from the Select Committee. I suggest that the Act should remain in force till the 31st March 1934 and four or five years.

Exception Dewan Chamanlal the report is signed by all members who were appointed to the Select Committee. It is signed subject to the minute of dissent by members who have been mentioned above.—Free Press.

PERSIAN AT SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION

—:o:—

Sir—I have read the reply of your correspondent Jal Shawux and I am glad to note that he admits that the statements made in our letters 'have a certain merit about them'.

I may inform him that in Bombay we are using the new books in Persian including Mr. Patel's 'Matriculation Persian Course' to faciliate the work of teaching Persian according to the amended course; but that does not solve the difficulty. These new books may in some cases help the students to pass their examination in Persian. But I have my doubts about the permanent educative value of the methods advocated therein. To ask the students appearing for the Matriculation examination to write essays in Persian on such abstract subjects as (1) "Knowledge is power." (2) "No gains no gains" and (3) "A friend in need is a friend indeed," is rather too much. If the standard of Persian is to be raised, let it be done by requiring the students to prepare themselves both for the oral and written tests in Persian. They will then be getting a trough training in Persian. Of course some schools will have to close up their Persian classes; but on the whole the students would be getting substantial knowledge Persian and not merely the shadow as advocated in the modern Persian books.—Yours etc.,

S. B. RANE.

ILLEGITIMATE' GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

DE VALERA DENOUNCES IRISH GOVERNMENT

PLEA FOR RE-ESTABLISHING REPUBLIC

DUBLIN, March 16.

De Valera speaking in Dail Ereann, Irish Free State parliament, bitterly attacked Government as illegitimate. He further declared that himself and his followers were morally handicapped and thus forced to hand 'de facto' control to the present Government. The Government, De Valera went on, must allow people who felt betrayed by the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922 to get the rest of the Irish people behind them in their endeavours to re-establish or rather continue the Irish Republic. He concluded that when the Irish Republican flag flew he would stand by it as he had always stood by the Republic.—Free Press.

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LALA SARN DAS' ARREST

—:o:—

LALA DUNICHAND'S STRICTURES AGAINST KAPURTHALA'S "UNWISE POLICY"

AMBALA, Mar. 14.

Lala Dunichand, Advocate, Ambala, in a statement to the press says:

I have learnt with pain and surprise the arrest of Lala Saran Das of Kapurthala by the State authorities in connection with his speech made recently on the occasion of the Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha Conference at Lahore as is reported. I was present at the time he made the speech in the Conference and therefore I am in a position to say that there was nothing objectionable about it. I had urged the release of the prisoners convicted in the Lahore conspiracy cases and that of the Martial Law prisoners and as Lala Ram Saran Das was one of the Lahore conspiracy prisoners recently released he had very properly made a speech with reference to the question of their release and the kind of life they were living in the Indian Jails.

Before I met Lala Ram Saran Das in the Conference I had made his acquaintance through correspondence and I can say as I made a point of it in my speech at the Conference, that he is a man of highly spiritual character. He is a man of high education being a graduate of the Punjab University. He has always struck me as a man of peaceful and non-violent nature though at the same time of intensely patriotic character. He appeared to me a physical wreck and probably this was due to his long incarceration in Indian jails and at one time I was told that he was suffering from Pthisis. I very much wish that such a man were left along to live peaceful life after he had suffered so much. The Kapurthala State enjoys a better reputation than many other States and I had once the privilege of meeting His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in Paris and he appeared to me a man of high culture. I should loathe to think that an Indian Maharaja like him should ever allow the persecution of such a man as Lala Ram Saran Das. I believe his arrest is due to some misunderstanding and he will be restored to liberty soon. I consider it an extremely unwise policy on the part of the Indian States to start repressive campaign in their States.—Free Press.

UNIVERSITY SENATE

—:o:—

HEADMASTERS' REPRESENTATIVES

The result of the election of five Ordinary Fellows by Head Masters of Schools to the University of Bombay was declared on Saturday afternoon at the University Hall, when out of 18 candidates nominated for the five seats from the Gujerat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Sind Groups, the following five were elected:—(1) Bhikhabhai Kuberbhai Patel, (2) Kaikobad Behramji Murzban, (3) Shankar Ramchandra Kanikar, (4) Kashinath Gambarao Worty and (5) Lilaram Gidamal Bhojwani.

SIMONITES DEPART FOR IMPERIAL CITY

NAGPUR, March. 16

The Simon Commission and the committee of the Central Legislature co-operating with it left for Delhi to-night. They expect to reach Delhi on Monday morning.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Indian Mining Federation telegraphing to the Secretary of the Railway Board regarding coal wagon position desires that all available wagons should be distributed fairly and proportionately according to raisings and stocks subject to exception for shipment.—A. P.

Madras, Mar. 16.—The Government of Madras have appointed a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the recommendations of the Linlithgow Commission. The official members of the committee, which will meet at Ootacamund next month under the presidency of the Governor, include the Development Minister, the Finance Member and the Directors of Agriculture and Industries.—A. P.

ADHRA RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

QUINQUENNIAL CELEBRATION

This year's annual celebration of Arts Festival of the Andhra Research University is a quinquennial one, and it will be held in May at Vizianagaram. It is expected that the Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor will preside over the functions.

Poets' Conference: The graduation ceremony of the Aran Consulate of the University to invest with Doctorates of the Aran University the Vice-Chancellor of the Research University and the premier Andhra novelist, poet and scholar, Chilakamarti Lakshmi Narasimham Garu of Rajahmundry will be held on the opening day and a poets' conference will follow and continue to the second day of celebration. Practical examinations in Poetry for the University Diploma of Kavibhushana and Puranakovid and Kavyakala-Kovida will be held. Persons desirious of applying for Kavyakala Kovida should send their printed or manuscript works in poetry with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Secretary of the Sahitya Faculty of the Andhra Research University, Vizianagaram for scrutiny not later than the first of April 1929. Rejected manuscripts cannot be returned. Those that fail to get the title diploma will be given first or second class chancellor diplomas according to merit.

Aran Consulate:—The Aran consulate of the Andhra Research University will be regisered under Act XXI of 1860 in March ensuing with a view to develop Aran Educational work in India. The Sovereign Arana Wisbad German, has kindly sent to the consulate the necessary instrument of instructions. As the Andhra Research University is the only Indian educational Corporation chartered in U.S.A., and France as Aran chief representative, all Indian candidates for Aran nobility or educational high dignities will have to go before the Sovereign Arana with the recommendation of the Vizianagaram Aran Consulate. Conditions for Aran Doctorate and Master degrees by thesis will shortly be published. The first Aran Graduation ceremony in India will be held in May.

Historical Faculty:—A special session of the Historical Faculty will be held to exhibit valuable documents and MSS bearing on aspects of Andhra and Kalinga History and papers will be presented dealing with the researches on Kshatriya History being conducted by the special Kshatriya History Research Scholar Mr. T. Kamesvara Rao.

Dramatic Faculty:—Examinations for the Khadanga-Natya-Visarda gold-medal which was not awarded in 1927 will again be held. It will be given to the best all-round actor who will exhibit some scene or scenes for one hour with the help of an assistant or two. The selection should be from the Dramas of Chilakamarti Lakshminarasimham Garu. The application fee for each group of actors including musicians is Rs. 6. They will have to provide their own equipment. Only the scenic background will be provided. They will be given free boarding and lodging as delegates.

Special Features:—Spiritualist seances and lectures (by proxy) by the Foreign Fellows of the University and varieties of Indian Instrumental music will be special features of the exhibitions of Indian Athleetics and celebration.

Delegations:—Schools, Colleges, Universities, Library Associations, Youth Leagues, Pandit Parishads, Publishers, Teachers' Associations, Journalists Reading Rooms, Poet-Associations, Ladies' Associations and all organisations interested in education and progress of Indian arts, cultures and crafts are cordially invited to send delegates. The delegation fee is fixed at Re. 1 in view of the importance of this year's celebration and the increasing importance the University is acquiring as a non-political organisation for International Intellectual co-operation.

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NEW YORK CITY'S TRAFFIC TANGLE

New Yourk is undergoing the test of drastic new traffic regulations. The first step in the introduction of a system to relieve general congestion has been applied to the midtown section where there are more than 300 theatres and more than 1,000 restaurants within a radius of less than two square miles.

Congestion during dinner and theatre time had become so dense that persons could reach their destinations more quickly by walking than by riding. Cruising taxis and parked motor cars contributed to the congestion.

Police Commissioner Grover Whalen's statement to the effect that the streets are not a public garage and must somehow be cleared for expediting traffic was followed by the inauguration of a system under which parking is forbidden, cruising taxicabs barred, lumbering motorbuses prevented from turning into their terminals and all turns prohibited, all within a certain area.

These rules are in effect between the hours of 7-30 and midnight. Theatres have adjusted their openings to obviate the crowd's all arriving at the same time. For the first time in the history of New York, everybody is not trying to get to the play for an eight-thirty curtain. Under this "stager system" musical shows begin at 8.30 while dramatic plays open at 8.50.

Regulations also ban heavy trucking and "jay-walking" during the hours specified. The strict enforcement of these rules is in charge of a corps of 400 policemen and, so far, has been met with the wholehearted co-operation of the public which is eager to help in any experiment that may tend to relieve the situation. Since the new rules went into effect, Police Commissioner Whalen has personally superintended traffic from the Times Square Tower and the consensus is that while such regulations do interfere with the convenience of some motorists, on the whole, the plan is more successful than had been expected.

North and southbound, east and westbound traffic moves rapidly in response to the red and green lights and those who are lucky enough to be in vehicles quickly reach their destinations. The two major complaints have come from restaurants and hotels on side streets that are inaccessible during the hours in which the experiment is being made. The restaurant owners say that people will not premises them if they are inconvenient to reach. This complaint holds for the hotels also with the added inconvenience to guests who are moving out with luggage and are unable to obtain taxis at the door.

The Police Commissioner is planning to extend the system to all parts of Manhattan and it is believed that as soon as the public becomes more familiar with the rules, the major part of the immediate problem will be solved.

This everyone realizes, is a temporary and imperative measure designed to give some degree of relief. The main problem of how to handle New York's ever increasing traffic is a question requiring plans involving immense sums for bridges, tunnels and elevated highways.

It is estimated that losses through traffic delays to-day cost the City of New York about 150 crores of rupees annually. Never before have so many agencies, public and private, been focussed upon some practical solution to a problem that must grow worse unless new thoroughfares are provided.

The outstanding projects now under consideration include additional tunnels under the Hudson River; a vehicular tunnel the full length of Manhattan Island; the building of a triborough bridge across Wards and Randall's Islands to join Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx; a new boulevard across the Narrows to Staten Island; the transformation of some or all of the elevated lines into multiple-decked highways, and the construction of an express highway along the East River.

Causes of the City's congestion are indicated by numerous traffic figures. Two million people come into lower Manhattan every working day. From 30 to 90 per cent of the patrons of exclusive shops are reported as arriving in private motor cars which they want parked while they do their shopping. The registered automobiles in the metropolitan area has increased from 854,553 in 1927 to 950,003 in 1928. Three thousand traffic policemen are required to direct the flow of motor cars. There are 3,500 street intersections controlled by traffic lights.

LV. 209

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DAMOCLES' SWORD IN RAJKOT AND WADHWAN

—:o:—

THREATENED EXPULSION OF PERSONS

SENSATION OVER W. I. S. AGENCY'S NOTIFICATION

RAJKOT, Mar. 15.

Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-Law, President, Kathiawar Nitwardhak Sabha, when interviewed by a press representative on the situation created Western India States Agency's notification No. 122 Rule 3 authorising the Agency to expel any person from civil station limits of Rajkot and Wadhwan, with or without assigning reasons therefore and the subsequent proviso added to it that 'bona fide' residents of the said civil stations before being externed will be served with notice to show causes, said: "Though the provision is some amelioration it does not meet with the wishes of the people. What is really wanted is total cancellation of Rule 3 which, on the very face of it gives to the executive extraordinary and unheard of powers against the liberties of the people in these civil stations. The notification is calculated to make the people mute for ever. They have been in the past quite peaceful and ought to be trusted by the authorities. With this sword of democles hanging over his head, who would dare to criticise actions of political officers and the Government of India or effectively agitate for the rights and liberties of citizens? In my opinion the ordinary law is quite enough to meet emergencies.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KARNATAK

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

connected with the appointment, promotion and punishment of bank staff provide the most fruitful occasions for quarrels and intrigues against members of the Managing Boards. This is the lesson which they have learnt from the co-operative movement. If large institutions set such an example to the younger banks the day will soon be near when people will say: 'Save us from the co-operative movement.' This is not all. The members of the Board year in and year out preach self-sacrifice and hold themselves up as illuminating examples of self-sacrifice." In the light of the foregoing remarks of the Registrar, I leave it to the readers to form their own opinion.

ABSENCE OF MODERN METHODS.

The members of the Board are invariably irregular in attending Board meetings. The staff has to wait for hours beyond office-time. The poor businessman has to sacrifice days in order to be present at the meeting. Often there is no quorum. If a co-operative bank insists on regular and prompt return of money it should also be prompt and businesslike in lending it. Even after the Board sanctions the loan the poor member does not get the money because some director asks the officer not to pay it without asking him, or takes time to sign the cheque. The Registrar speaks of modern methods of banking. I make bold to say these are almost unknown in the big banks in the Dharwar district. In some banks current account holders do not readily get cash because the bank distrusts its own officers and does not keep cash. Cheque system is introduced, but if cashier is not able to cash his cheque with the least delay what would he think of this novel system? Such things happen because the Government have treated them with undue indulgence. If special privileges are withdrawn immediately such irregularities are committed, the Boards will be more careful and more serviceable. I further recommend the staff to form a union and ventilate their grievances through the union. The hours of business should be strictly adhered to. Leave rules on the model of those framed for the conduct of Government servants of equal ranks should be introduced. The year's holidays should be settled in the month of January as in Government offices. If the staff has to work on Saturdays it must get its extra pay. Even a coolie in the railway works gets extra pay for day's work beyond the stated hours. Should the lot of the co-operative institution be worse? If the Board of Directors want remuneration may be recommended for their services. But the meetings should be held at particular hours and fixed days, so that businessmen may know when they may be able to get money. The honorary workers monopolise all the credit and the staff has to suffer for the sins of commissions and omission, of some ignorant and obstinate managing directors. Instances are not few when oral orders are passed and when the auditor has found fault with them the blame is shifted to the shoulders of the staff. The staff is made to gag its own mouth because one word of complaint is sure to end in dismissal or suspension. I appeal to the Registrar and to the shareholders of these banks in the sacred name of co-operation to end this one-man rule and redress the grievances of these poor men. If such is the state of affairs well-qualified men will only be birds of passage. I do not mind if the selection of the staff is done on the sectional basis but at least qualified men should be chosen.

(To be continued.)

SPLENDID WORK DONE DURING RIOTS

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE ACTIVITIES

The inspection of the Bombay Corps of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District, was made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on Saturday.

His Excellency on arrival was received by Sir Reginald Spence, Kt., Capt. W. Nunan M.D., I.M.S., and Dr. R. J. L. Sladen, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

After the inspection of the Bombay Corps was made by His Excellency, awards were presented. Thereafter an address of welcome to His Excellency by Assistant Commissioner Sir Reginald Spence, Kt., was read.

A RESUME OF WORK.

After which was given a short resume of the work of the District by District Superintendent Capt. W. Nunan, in the course of which he said:—

During His visit to Bombay in the year 1903, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., now the Grand Prior of the Venerable Order of St. John stated that Bombay had taken a leading part in St. John Ambulance work, which was then in infancy and expressed the hope that that it was not going to remain to Bombay alone, but that all parts of India would take up the work and would recognise its utility and humanitarian influence. This visit of His Royal Highness gave an impetus and great encouragement to ambulance workers in Bombay and as the result thereof the Parsi Ambulance Division was formed in Bombay in April 1904. It has completed 25 years of its existence and is now passing through its Jubilee Year, which in fact is the Jubilee Year, of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India. This is quite an outstanding event, particularly in the history of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India and generally in the history of voluntary organisations doing strenuous work disinterestedly. The efficient and active state of the Division is due to the interest and personality of its Superintendent Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M.B.E., who is one of the most devoted workers in the cause of the Venerable Order of St. John in both the branches of its Ambulance Department, viz:—the Brigade Overseas and the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Parsi Division, as stated above, laid the foundation of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India and set a splendid example to others that followed. The number of Divisions by degrees multiplied and in view of future expansion of Brigade work, they have been grouped into this District, known as No. 3 District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Empire of India, which comprises Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces, Central India and Hyderabad (Deccan) with Headquarters at Bombay.

LARGEST DISTRICT IN INDIA.

This District is the largest and strongest in the whole of India, having on its roll one Nursing, nine Ambulance and two Cadet Divisions with a total strength of 533 members. All castes and creeds are represented in the Brigade which comprises Parsi, Jewish, Hindu and Cosmopolitan Divisions, all of which have been doing useful work since they were organised, turning out on occasions of public functions when their services are requisitioned in and outside Bombay and making arrangements for the transport of the sick and injured. Hardly a day passes without one or more sick persons being dealt with in this way.

Besides helping the military authorities, the members of the local and moffussil Divisions rendered help to the civil authorities during the epidemics of influenza, cholera, etc. They offered voluntary services and worked in local hospitals as well as helped the Public Health Department and various medical relief works, unmindful of personal risk.

398 cases of accident and sudden illness were during the year reported to have been treated. Of these 136 were treated by the Parsi Ambulance Division, 78 by the Hindu, 57 by the Ahmedabad, 57 by the Cosmopolitan 33 by the People's Union, 18 by the Jewish, 16 by the Radiant Club and 3 by the Maharatha Divisions.

During the year 1928, 492 patients and invalids were removed from one place to another. Of these, 392 were removed by the Parsi Ambulance Division, 41 by the Surat Cosmopolitan Division, 20 by the Hindus, 16 by the Ahmedabad, 10 by the Radiant Club, 8 by the Bomay Cosmopolitan, 4 by the People's Union and 1 by the Mahartha Divisions.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor then addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech he said:—

In ordinary times there is very little that is spectacular about the work of an Ambulance Brigade. You belong almost to the class described by the poet as those who "Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." To the man in the street an Ambulance is merely a closed car with a red cross passing swiftly along, perhaps hurrying to the scene of an accident or perhaps coveying to the hospital some injured or sick fellow-mortal. He little thinks of all the work of organisation, and the time unselfishly taken from other pursuits, that has been devoted to bringing the men and the machine to the place where their aid is required, and too often he lets ambulance pass by unheeded until the time comes when he or his friends fall a victim to some sudden calamity.

Your organisation must to a large extent depend on voluntary work and voluntary subscriptions, and to you who give up your leisure to this task our grateful acknowledgements are due. A much wider public can also help you to extend the scope of your work by supplying the necessary funds and I shall be glad to support any appeal which you may think it necessary to make to that wider public for assistance. It seems to me that it is only necessary that they should know something more of what you are doing, both in Bombay and outside, to enable you to secure the support you require.

SPLENDID WORK IN BOMBAY RIOTS

There is also, I believe, a feeling abroad that Government have, in the past, not been quite so appreciative of the work of the Brigade as they might have been. It is not possible, of course, for me to say anything about that to-day, but I need not assure you that I shall be ready to consider most sympathetically any suggestions you may make in this connection for the future and to try to remove any difficulties that stand in your way. The splendid manner in which you co-operated with the civil and military authorities last month, and brought help to the injured, is still fresh in our minds, and the work that you perform, without distinction of caste or creed, is not only a service to humanity, but an example of that co-operation and unity of effort which we should all do our best to encourage and support.

Announcement

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THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

—:o:—

TTEND THE ADJOURNED SESSION

SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Honorary retary of the All-India Muslim gue, has issued the following cir- ar letter to leading Muslims in the ntry:—

ou are aware that the 20th Annual sion of the All-India Muslim gue, has issued the following cir- year had to be adjourned to fur- r consider the situation as no ag- ment could be arrived at to adjust communal differences in the fu- e constitution of the Government of dia. The Council of the League at last meeting held on the 3rd rch 1929, at Delhi, decided that e adjourned session should be held 30th and 31st March 1929, during Easter vacations at Delhi. In ving at this decision, the Council, ich was attended by nearly all the mbers of the Current Legislatures o are also members of the Council d other prominent members of the uncil, was guided by the considera- on that the time had arrived when e considered demands of the Indian uslim community could no longer be ffered to be expressed from different atforms, and the imperative need r presenting the united demands of e community could no longer be ostponed.

The co-ordination of the divided ef- orts to secure adequate safeguards r the vital interests of the communi- y is admitted to be our immediate im. The Council therefore, autho- ised Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President, o consult the leaders of the various chools of thought informally with a iew to arrive at an agreed formula in rinciple which may be placed efore the All-India Muslim eague.

LEAGUE'S DESIRE TO RECORD MUSLIM VIEW.

It is expected that in view of the al changes of constitution which e impending, the united decision of e League shall have a far-reaching ect on the political future of the mmunity. The League pretends to no more than record the will of e community and submit its re- mmendations for discussion, approv- or rejection by the community, d at all times it shall abide by the ision of the majority. It is, there- e, expected that at this critical ncture of the life of the communi the League will make a final and d willing, a successful bid for uni- and there shall emerge from the thcoming session the united voice the Indian Mussalmans. The ague does not abdicate its position helping to guide the community ng lines of sound and safe, political vance; but the League in no case oposes to blind itself to the strong lings and desire of the majority, of e community, for the League can t ignore the sound principle that e movement of the fleet is always by the speed of slowest boat.

t is therefore, earnestly desired t you should in no case miss the portunity of participating in and ding the proceedings of perhaps the st momentus session of the organ- tion during its life. The entire fu- e of the community depends on the cision made now. The Muslim mmunity can make or mar its poli- al future, for a long time to come the decision that it may now make. therefore, request you with all the phasis at my command that you uld in no case suffer the future of Indian Mussalmans to be jeopardis- by depriving it of your valuable tribution at this critical juncture. must also request you to be good ugh to inform the office of the exact e and date of the your arrival as your special requirements as re- ds accommodation to enable us make the necessary arrangements.

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SIR C. FAWCETT'S RETIREMENT

—:o:—

BOMBAY BAR'S TRIBUTE

A reference was made in the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court on Friday on the retirement of Justice Sir Charles Fawcett from the bench, which he had occupied with great distinction for a period of nearly nine years. SirCharles Fawcett, together with the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaokar, took his seat on the Bench for the last time. A large number of members of the Bar, pleaders, advocates and solicitors, were present to bid him fare well.

40 YEARS' SERVICE.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, on behalf of the members of the Bar, addressing Sir Charless Fawcett, said that his Lordship had worked in this Presidency for forty years, devoting the best part of his life in the service of this country. He first came as an acting Judge in 1912-1913 and later filled that high and honourable office for 9 years, besides officiating as Chief Justice on one occasion. His Lordship had sat both in the Original and Appellate Sides to the entire satisfaction of litigants and members of the Bar, throughout maintaining the dignity and prestige of the Bench. Universally they looked upon him as a great and successful Judge.

Referring to his Lordship's judgments, the Advocate-General said that they showed industry, erudition, sound knowledge of the law and full grasp and mastery of the facts of the case. His infinite patience and courtesy in the trial of cases coupled with a high sense of justice and duty had endeared him to all those who had practised at the Bar.

The legal profession felt very keenly at his retirement as they thought it would be for the benefit of the Presidency if he continued in office for some time more. But they were aware of the 60 years' rule to which they had all to submit. Sir J. B. Kanga concluded by saying that they would cherish the memory of the harmonious and cordial relations that had always subsisted between his Lordship, the Bench and the Bar.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, in a short speech associated himself wholeheartedly with the views and sentiments expressed by the previous speaker.

SIR C. FAWCETT'S REPLY.

Replying to the addresses, Sir Charles Fawcett thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the very kind and, what he considered to be, the far too flattering words they had used about his work as a Judge of the High Court.

Some time ago an eminent counsel referring to his work in the High Court said that the main defect about him (the speaker) when he first became Judge was of hearing him. His Lordship admitted that he did not possess a fine, loud voice which distinguished some of the practising members of the Bar. But at the same time, Sir Charles proceeded in a humorous view that defect was accentuated by the noises which prevailed in the courts, such as the hooting of motor horns, whistling of railway engines and the talk of people in the corridors. It would be a great benefit indeed if on a future date, some inventor invented an apparatus, the reverse of the present radio, by which the outside noises could be sealed up and prevented from penetrating the courts of law so as to ensure the calm and peaceful atmosphere necessary for a judicial tribunal.

He felt very proud to have won the kind failings of the Bar, both on the Appellate and Origin sides and said whatever success he had achieved was due to the unfailing courtesy and assistance of the Bar on all occasions.

"SATSANG" ACTIVITIES

Mr. Brajo Gopal Dutt Rai, assistant Secretary of "Satsang" of Pabna, Calcutta, delivered a very interesting lecture with Lantern Slides at the students Brotherhood Hall Bombay, on Wednesday.

At the outset Mr. Dutt Rai informed the audience that the Sang was established with a view to inculcate in the minds of young men the ideas for social services and to give them an opportunity for work. The Sang was conducting an Educational Home, a school for industrial and economic research, a regular workshop to manufacture articles of every day use and good laboratory where delicate instruments were being manufactured. They were conducting a Hospital which was taken advantage of by thousands of poor people.

They were carrying on research work in indigenous medicines and had greatly succeeded in having substitutes for foreign compounds. The Institution was visited by the late Deshbandhu Das and Mahtma Gandhi, both of whom spoke very highly of the working of the Institution. The Sang is turning out band of workers who spread themselves in the villages and try to ameliorate the condition of the masses.

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BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 18 1929

INDIA'S NATIONAL DEMAND

Govt's Lack of Response.

—:o:—

MR. M. R. JAYKAR'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the course of his speech in the Legislative Assembly on Pandit Motilal Nehru's cut of Rs. one under head "Executive Council Demand" on the 12th. inst. said.

Sir, I should have preferred that in a debate of this importance only the leaders of parties spoke.

An Hon'ble Member: Why so very selfish?

Mr. M. R. Jayakar: I am expressing my own opinion when I say this. I do think that this is a very important debate in which every word that a speaker uses counts. That being my sense of responsibility, I should have preferred to remain silent, but for the desire of my Leader to my right that I should make my humble contribution to the debate at this stage. Sir my justification for intervening in this debate is my feeling that we are diverting from the main purpose of this cut which I entirely support. It may be due to words used by one speaker which provoke another to reply, but I do submit for their consideration of my Honourable friends that the main purpose of this cut which its honourable mover described as a hardy annual, is to express the united voice of the opposition—my Honourable friends will mark my words—the united sense of the opposition of dissatisfaction at the attitude of Government on the constitutional question We are not here concerned with the individual opinion of a particular party, the Congress party, the Independent party or of the Nationalist party. These parties have their own platforms outside this Assembly for propagating their own individual views and converting the country to them. The Nehru report is one view of that description (hear, hear) Therefore in my opinion the purpose of this debate is to express the united conviction of the opposition whether the Government have made any or if so, an adequate response to the demand of the opposition which is called li the national demand. We are not concerned with anything else. in this debate and I have for this view, the good authority of the Honourable mover of the cut, Pandit Nehru. In his speech he made it perfectly clear what his own view in the matter was. He said "this is not the place nor the occassion, to discuss details of that constitution, (meaning the Nehru committee's report) and he added "I ar not asking the House to adopt it either in whole or in part." He mentioned the Report merely as an important even which happened in the course of the year. Since then, he has made the matter clearer when, e.g. he said this morning that he was in no way asking the vote of the House on the adequacy or sufficiency of the Nehru Report. It is only in the nature of an experimental scheme supported for the adoption of the country. This House is not asked to adopt or reject it. I am anxious that the debate should not go into extraneous channels or the vote of the House asked on irrelevant grounds. This debate, I do submit, is confined to this narrow question whether the National Demand has evoked any response from government.

"WHAT IS NATIONAL DEMAND".

Col. J. D. Crawford: What is the National Demand?

Mr. Jayakar, "Exhypothesi, the National Demand meant here is the demand which was asserted in this House year after year. It cannot mean the Nehru Committee's Report, which saw the light of the day only last year. The meaning of the phrase "National Demand" was stated on the floor of this House as early as 1924-25 (hear, hear,) and for edification of that doubting Member who interrupted me just now, I will state that whatever our differences may be whatever conflict of views may exist between Hindus and Muhammadans Congressmen and non-Congressmen, Independencewallahs, (we are all united in this House in that we want in this country as soon as possible full responsible Government of the Dominion type with proper and adequate safeguards for the minorities (Hear Hear.) That is the National demand. One particular party may elaborate this demand as the Nehru Committee did, another political party may elaborate it in another way e.g. the Mussalmans Demand in Delhi. These are all elaborations of one common aspiration which is the united demand of the opposition in this House and which is the only object matter of this debate on this occasion, namely the establishment in this country at the earliest period of time of responsible Government of Dominion type with proper and adequate safeguards for the minorities Inspite of difference of detail, we can today do unite in restarting that demand with the same unanimity as before since 1924.

When the critical occasion arises, proper safeguards will be provided, but it is no use honourable members on the opposite side drawing a readhering across the path of the opposition. To-day we know—and nobody is more conscious of it that myself—that when we come to the details, there are important differences of opinion which have to be adjusted. And in that matter, I will say, sir, that I am surprised that there are not more differences of opinion than there are at the present moment. Somebody wants a federal type of Government inside the Dominion Status: another wants the residuary powers to be in the Central Government and not in the Provincial Government. These are matters of detail on which there are important differences—I am well aware. But this debate is not the occasion for fighting over their differences. My way, sir, of loking at these difference is somewhat novel.

EFFECTS OF FEELING OF DESPAIR.

My Honourable friends may not share my view but from my experience, I have come to regard these differences in regard to details, as e.g. between Hindus and Muhammadans, Congressmen and non-Congressmen as due to a feeling of unreality and despair which exists in this country. It is something like two children fighting over baubles—neither of them feels sure that he is going to get what he wants The Hindus and Muhammadans to-day sir, are both fighting over these small details because they both live and quarrel in an atmosphere of academical discussion They do not feel certain—if they felt certain it would be otherwise—that to-day England is serious or will agree to grant them at once what the two committies agree upon having. I will throw a challenge to my Honourable friend the Home Member: If he wants to prove that diagnosis is wrong, let England today declare that India will receive whatever constitution the Hindus, Muhammadans and other minorities sitting together in a solemn conclave decide when that day comes causing a feeling of hopeful responsibility. I can assure the Honourable members opposite that these same fighting Hindus and Muslims will settle their quarrels in onhe day (Hear Hear). Hope and responsbility are the only cure for these quarrels. Instead of them a feeling of unreality overtakes is when we sir down to frame the constitution. Speaking for myself, I should have preferred that we made no constitution at all beyond what their House stated in 1924 and 1925. (Hear Hear) That was a sufficiently good constitution upon which we could have gone on together. (Hear Hear) we walked into Lord Birkenhead's trap when we accepted his so called challenge. We thereby magnified our differences long long before the promised land was in sight. Differences thrive in the atmosphere of irresponsibility. There are differences here and there they will always exist in this country. This is too big a country, too intelligent a country, that we can expect complete unanimity on academical debates.

NO RESPONSE FROM GOVT.

All that we are asked to express our opinion by way of voting on this cut motion is: "Do we think that any response had been made to the demand which had been stated on the floor of this House since 1924 in the clearest terms possible. In the framing of that demand all the important men in the Assembly in those days had a hand, all the leading men in the position belonging to the several parties, the nationalists, the Congress or Swarajist Party as it was called then and the Independents—took their shares in the framing of that Demand. Has that Demand been responded to, have Government made any response to that demand? That is the only question before us, and so stated, there can be only one answer to that quesion, that the Government have not made—not only an "adequate" response at all.

Concluding, Mr. Jayakar said:—I do submit, Sir, that every reasonable member of this House, whether he is a Hindu or a Muhammadan—and I am anxious that our vote should be united on this question—should give his vote in favour of his cut. Whatever our differences, and Government are not concerned with those differences. In the language of the law there is no privity between Government and us on this point. Those are differences amongst ourselves, and we shall settle them when the time arrives. We have very nearly settled them, and even those which still remain to be settled will be settled shortly; we must take care to see that Government do not take advantage of them. It does not lie in the mouth of this Government to say: "Well, as long as those differences are not settled we do not propose to move" What is the answer of the Honourable the Home Member? A most extraordinary answer!! He remind us of an ancient incident, Declaration of 1917. A good deal of water has flowed under the bridge since then. Of that, he takes no note. He further says "the commission is sitting, wait and see what the Commission does" just as if Government will bury its head in the sand like the ostrich and refuse to take note of all that has happened in the country since. 1917.

AN INSULT TO POPULAR DEMAND.

That, I submit, Sir, without using any stronger expression, is an insulting answer to the popular demand. Government will not recognize what is patent, that the bulk of the politically mind d section of the people. I may almost say without exaggeration a very large bulk of the intelligentia of the country, the men with whose asisstance alone Government can carry on their Government, have not recognised the Commission at all. What is the use of trotting out the Commission as an answer to the demand of this part of the House, repeated since 1924 year after year. Four years we have gone on asking Government to change their system of Government. What have they done in reply? My Hon'ble friends answer is "Look at the Declaration of 1917." He wants us to look at that Declaration, with same pious' hope with which the trustful Mahomedan will watch the digit of the moon on the horizon this evening! "Look at the 1917 declaration. Look at the Commission which is going round from place to place and take consolation from these two portents and be content." That is the answer given by the Honourable the Home Member. In my opinion, Sir, it is a travesty of our aspirations. Sir I trust that this cut will be carried."

NEW SECRETS OF HAPPINESS

When Life and Health may be Controlled by Man

Science has given man a succession of new worlds, to which he seeks to adjust himself and his thoughts.

Thus Darwin's voyage in the Beagle was a Columbus voyage discovering a new world of life that has gradually evolved from very simple beginnings. Thus the early microscopists in the seventeenth century gave man a new world—the world of invisible life that accounts for so much of what is visible.

Similarly, it is a new world to which modern physics and chemistry have introduced us—a world in which matter has been swallowed up by electricity, and all the different kinds of matter are known to consist of the some units in varying numbers, arrangements, and movements. Thus writes Frof. Arthur Thomson in "The Sunday Chronicle."

KEYS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Of recent years the progress of biology in the wide sense has quickened man's hopes of betterment, and has given him an arousing glimpse of possibilities in the way of life control, death-control, health-control and birth-control.

Some diseases have been almost conquered, as in the case of diphtheria and smallpox; others are being conquered, as in the case of diabetes and malaria; many could be stamped out if we cared keenly enough.

We may look forward to the extermination within a few centuries, of many of man's microbic diseases, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, smallpox, yellow fever, bubonic plague, malaria, sleeping sickness, syphilis; and many, even more optimistic, would add cancer to the list.

Whatever be the estimate of the time required, there is no doubt that many of man's disease-handicaps will cease to exist.

NEW ERA OF HEALTH.

Whether the removal of these handicaps will improve man's morals and induce him to "make his soul," to use the old phrase, is another question. "When the devil fell ill, the devil a saint would be; when the devil grew well, the devil a saint was he." This is penetratingly true of man.

Yet when men feel the tingle and thrill of exuberant vigour, such as animals show, they experience a new happiness, worth making efforts and sacrifices for; and there is reason for believing that as the idea of the controllability of life grows on men's minds—not merely in reference to diseases, but in regard to positive health; and not for the present only, but for generations yet unborn—a new era will begin.

Man is bound to become more intolerant of his handicaps and disabilities as he discovers that they can be got rid of. The days of fatalism and folded hands are over; even consumption is now spoken of as a curable disease.

MASTERING OUR FATE.

As regards his body, man is becoming more and more master of his fate; and this has opened up new possibilities of emancipating the mind. These are in great part corollaries of our increased knowledge of the subtle inter dependence of mind and body.

This remains a frontier problem for man's intelligence, but it is certain that body and mind, nervous and mental, physical and psychical, are bound up together in the closest of likages or correlations. A blot in the brain may darken all a man's thoughts; a disturbance of eyesight or of digestion, of heart-beat or of kidney-filtering, may change our outlook on the world.

LOVE UNIONS AND GENIUS

Biology, in its increased disclosure of the unity of the organism, has made man's life not only less puzzling, but more controllable, on its mental as well as on its bodily side.

There is no immediate prospect of breeding genius, if we mean by genius not merely mental faculty at a higher power, but an original and harmonious new pattern. Yet it is biologically probable that geniuses would be more frequent if there were more love-marriages among the highly gifted.

In any case there is a strong probability that in the future men will devote to arrangements for human parentage some of the care and thought now expended often wisely, on domesticated animals and cultivated plants.

One of the foundation ideas of biology is that we must always look at the affairs of life from three sides—the organism or living creature, the functions or activities, and the environment or surroundings. These are the three sides of the prism by which we seek to analyse the light of life. In application to mankind they correspond as the French sociologist Leplay insisted, to Folk, Work, and Place—the three great realities of human life.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

While opinions will continue to differ as to the best brain-stretching 'disciplines'—whether mathematics or literature, classics or chemistry—there will, we believe, come to be unanimity in regard to the course of essential instruction. For there are three indispensables towards which school instruction should be adjusted —

(1) Some understanding of the history of our race;

(2) Some capacity for finding one's way about intelligently in the outside world: and

(3) Some grasp of the conditions of health and happiness.

When these come nearer, our successors will marvel at our inertia.

ALWAYS UPWARD.

The modern outlook differs most markedly from that of two generations ago in being frankly evolutionary.

In every domain the present is not only the child of the past, but the parent f the future. Man is not finished: every child is something new, often for better, though often, alas, for worse. It is not a descent that we have behind us, but an ascent; and I man will continue to climb.

This evolution is going on. Who dare put bounds to its advance? Increasingly, as the partial character of science is understood, wise men will be slow to shut any doors of hope.

SHATTERED ROMANCES OF GREAT MEN

—:o:—

Tragedies and Comedies of Thwarted Union

The broken romance of Lord Haldane, disclosed in his autobiography, condemned him, he felt, to a life of solitude so far as women were concerned. He suffered a single disappointment, and for him it was final.

Men and women, great or little, for the most part do not thus enshrine their griefs and embalm their sorrows. They take advantage of an emotional Second Spring, or go straight from winter to high summer at a leap. Sometimes they indulge in a whole procession of the seasons where their loves are concerned. Of such a type was the woman George Sand, whose tragedies were far too numerous to be real.

But there have been others who, like Lord Haldane, being stricken once, have been stricken for ever. Thus writes Anthony Praga in the "Sunday Express."

A WANDERING POET.

There was the poet, Earnest Dowson, that graceful and now remote nineteenth century figure, who wrote one of the supereme poems in the English language to the memory of a passion that would have been a joke, had it not been so sincere.

Dowson wandered through the eighties and the 'nineties, making verses always charming, often beautiful, and spent much time dreaming over his love for the daughter of a Soho restaurant proprietor. He played a nightly game of cards at the establishment, after his dinner; wrote poems at the girl rather than to her and was utterly, if a little vaguely devoted.

And the girl smiled at him with sympathy, but without understanding, and married the head waiter. It was not to be expected of her that she should do anything else.

DEATH AT 33.

Dowson was thereafter dedicated to his disappointment. He settled into a permanent melancholy, largely genuine, partly poetic, and died at thirty-three of consumption—a disease in no way, ameliorated by occasional bouts of drinking.

With another, and a greater poet, things went more hardly. That was John Keats, who, far too young to have reached a sense of values in such matters, became enslaved to the hideously named Fanny Brawne. Fanny ruled his life—what was left of it after he met her, for he died three years later of the same disease that killed Dowson.

Keats idealised Miss Brawne, who was a solid and normal type of young woman. He saw in her all earthly beauty—though what, as a poet, he thought of her name Heaven alone knows. He maintained with her a correspondence now famous as the "Keats Love Letters," and suffered tortures of jealousy, probably unfounded, at the thought that she was flirting with his friend Brown.

He knew that he was dying, and that his only hope was a visit to Italy. He wrote: ". . . I hate men, and women more I see nothing but thorns for the future—wherever I may be next winter, in Italy or nowhere, Brown will be living near you with his indecencies."

He died a little later..

Then there was George Romney, the great portraitist of the eighteenth century. He fell in love with Lady Hamilton, who became the mistress of Nelson She began life as a blacksmith's daughter, and Romney was born the son of a cabinet maker. Both attained fame, the woman by beauty, wit, and a contempt for convention, the man by his genius as a painter.

Lady Hamilton—she was Mrs. Hart when Romney first knew her—became for him his "divine lady," the inspiration of his work. He had a wife in the country—he saw to it that she stayed there, from motives of social and professional expediency—and he worshipped the beautiful woman, who was by turns the admiration and the scandal of the day.

Nothing came of it, for the woman remained aloof or Romney was too timid, and finally, when she became Lady Hamilton, their association ceased.

THACKERAY'S TRAGEDY.

"Fear has always been my enemy," he wrote, and without his "divine lady" to sustain him, he lapsed into an increasing morbidity and returned, as a hopeless idiot, to die in the care of his neglected wife.

But the tragedies—or comedies—of thwarted union are not the only type worthy of note. There was the case of William Makepeace Thackeray, whose marriage would never have been so disastrous had it not been so happy.

At twenty-nine years old, with success still a long way off, Thackeray found himself confronted by the insanity of his wife, the death of one child, and the necessity of supporting two others. He was condemned to celibacy at the very instant that he was most appreciative of marriage.

There is a horrible pathos in the story of how Thackeray, visiting his wife in the asylum, and discovering from her incoherent words that she longed for children brought her wax dolls to nurse, since she might not see her children of flesh and blood.

Thackeray's was a terrible fate, and as we know, he overcame it magnificently.

Consider another marriage tragedy—or rather, tragedies; the matrimonial catastrophes of August Strindberg, the great dramatist.

Strindberg, who said "the sexes are born enemies, and remain always opposed" Strindberg, who also said, "I have always worshipped women, those enchanting, criminal minxex . . ." married three times and disastrously on each occasion.

"CONFESSIONS OF A FOOL."

He became embittered, lapsed for a time into mania after his second marriage, and having recovered, married for the last time.

He revenged himself on his first wife by revealing in his "Confessions of a Fool," every infamous secret of their relationship.

You have also Edgar Allan Poe, who wrote,

"I could not love, except where Death
Was mingling his with Beauty's breath,"

and prove it in the tragedy of his girl wife, who, after a brief period of passionate mutual devotion, died of consumption.

He followed her two years later.

There is equal sadness and more nightmare about the broken romance of Charles Lamb. He was forced to devote his life to his sister, Mary, who was subject to repeated attacks of violent mania, during one of which she stabbed their mother to death.

MADNESS.

Lamb's love affair with Anne Simmons was broken as a direct result of the taint of madness in his family, and after the breach, he suffered a bout of frenzy which caused him to spend "J six weekK... very agreeably in a madhouse at Hoxton. . ."

Lamb also loved Frances Kelly, the actress, "with her divine, plain face." but she would have none of him, though they were great friends.

He wrote her a proposal to which she replied in a rather sententious refusal, beginning, "An early and deeplyrooted attachment has fixed my heart on one from whom no worldly prospect can well induce me to withdraw it," and when Lamb got the letter he wrote back that he felt in a "no-how-ish kind of a humour I believe it is the rain or something. . ."

A BISHOP'S ROMANCE.

In our own day, we have a famous Bishop whose romance was shattered when the woman he loved married another man and a great statesman—a man who has been Prime Minister—who suffered the same fate.

Both are living, and it would be therefor unfair to give their names.

But such men prove that a whimpering collapse of the spirit is not an inevitable consequence of disappointed love, as does also the avowal of Lord Haldane—"I came to realise afterwards, when the pain was past, that my love for her, though it failed, had brought me not loss but great gain. . ."

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